

## BOUNCING THE BOSS.

READJUSTERS GROWING WEARY OF MAHONE.

Cameron and Riddleberger Irritated Because William Mahone Has Not Accepted of the Office of Governor.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—A gentleman who holds a high rank among the readjusters of Virginia is authority for the statement that there are very serious dissensions in his party and that these dissensions bid fair to bring Mahone to grief. It appears that Senator Riddleberger and Governor Cameron are taking no active part in the pending campaign. Next to Mahone these two men are more influential than any other readjuster leaders, but at present they are keeping themselves in the background. They are chafing under the tyrannical bossism of Mahone. The latter is not only exacting and brutal in his demands, but he is intensely selfish in the use of his power. Riddleberger is represented to be irritated by the way in which his own advice and wishes are studiously ignored in matters relating to federal patronage. For a man having before him six years in the United States senate, he thinks he ought to have

SOME INFLUENCE in these things. He is not satisfied with being the mere "me too" of Mahone, and it is reported that he is now disposed to paddle his own canoe. Governor Cameron's dissatisfaction arises from Mahone's constant imperious dictation in state affairs of Virginia. Mahone treats the governor of the state and insists on monopolizing the use of the state patronage as well as the federal. Such are the reasons given for the lukewarmness of Riddleberger and Cameron. They are the best stump speakers in the readjuster ranks, and for this sort of work they have been largely used by Mahone in previous campaigns. The rank and file of the readjusters are becoming aware of the dissensions among the leaders and the situation is growing more and more embarrassing to the boss.

RECEIVING EARNEST ATTENTION. WASHINGTON, September 18.—The question of the assessment of the department employees for political purposes, which has been raised by the recent circular of General Mahone to the Virginians in the departments is receiving earnest consideration of the civil service commission. One of the latter, Judge Thomas, was asked to-night by an associated press reporter what action, if any, the commissioners would take in relation to the Mahone circular. He replied: "As far as it is within the power of the commission to see that the provisions of the civil service law are strictly adhered to, it is their purpose to do so. I have no hesitancy in saying that to assess dues upon clerks and employees of the government for the purpose of maintaining a political organization in this city, or of aiding political parties in the states, is an absolute violation of sections 11 and 14 of the civil service act. Whether the circular demands money or not, it is the duty of the head of each executive department to assist the commission in seeing that the law is vindicated, and I have no doubt they will."

NEW JERSEY'S REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. TRENTON, N. J., September 18.—The republican state convention nominated Judge Jonathan Dixon on the first ballot as candidate for governor.

## THE COREAN EMBASSY.

Their Reception by the President-Dismayed From the Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The president to-day received the Korean embassy in New York. The Koreans came to Washington first, and were escorted to New York by Assistant Secretary of State Davis.

Cadet Arthur L. Beebe, of the 4th class at the United States Military Academy, was dismissed from the service for improper conduct and violation of the rules of the academy in hazing other cadets.

Mr. Tarble, collector of customs at Pensacola, had an interview with the secretary of the treasury to-day, and made a formal request in behalf of the Florida state board of health and the citizens of Woolsey and Washington villages, on the naval reservation, for assistance in supplying the poor of these settlements with ration during the prevalence of yellow fever in that vicinity. The secretary replied that there was no fund at his disposal with which to purchase rations, and he did not think that an epidemic fund could be used for that purpose. Mr. Tarble, in company with Surgeon General Hamilton, subsequently called upon the secretary of the navy to see if relief could not be obtained from the quarter. Secretary Chandler said he could not offer them much encouragement, but he would confer with the secretary of the treasury and see what could be done.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE appointed by Secretary Folger to investigate the methods and management of Supervising Architect Hill, has been given to the press. The report is unfavorable to Mr. Hill in the charge of him substantially with loose management and partiality, but does not attribute to him any deliberate dishonesty. The report closes with a showing of the great extent of the success of the architect's office and the recommendation of the appointment of a board similar in character to the light house board for the discharge of all administrative duties relative to the selection of sites and the construction of public buildings.

## REVENUE RASCALITY.

Charges of Malfeasance, Crooked Arrangements and False Fe Collection.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The commissioner of internal revenue has received a report from Revenue Agent Neustrade, in reference to the investigation of the charges of embezzlement by ex-Deputy Collector W. Y. Savage, of the New Orleans district. The report says the charges were made upon information received from Deputy Collector Lamar, that Savage acted in bad faith in issuing his individual receipts, in lieu of stamps, to a number of persons without accounting for the money so collected. Agent Neustrade states that the total amount of money collected by Savage in this way was \$141. He says that the marshal and United States attorney are evidently anxious to establish the criminality of Savage, while Postmaster Dunn is of opinion that Savage had merely been the tool of ex-Collector Pleasant, who he regarded as the real culprit. Agent Neustrade further says that P. M. Dunn's assertion is not, in his opinion, fair or unbiased, as he was at the time a person who first denounced Savage, and as the charges of embezzlement were proved to have been based on facts, the agent deemed it his duty to inform the department that Dunn had made a statement of this nature, and could be discovered in other divisions of the old third district.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CROOKS. The commissioner received to-day the report of Revenue Agent Thomas Power, who

has been investigating the alleged seizure of show stills in South Carolina. The report says that the charge of fraudulent practices, as far as relates to the affairs of the internal revenue service, is entirely without foundation. Agent Powers reports, however, three cases in which he says there is evidence that there was an attempt at fraud on the part of U. S. deputy marshals, and he says that owing to the fact that deputy marshals are looked upon and spoken of as officers, the officers in that part of the country, the readjuster practices were ascribed to the internal revenue officers. The first of the three cases referred to was the capture of an illicit distillery on June 12th, 1883, by Deputy Collector Stalbrand and a party at the foot of Bald Knob in Pickens county, which was reported as being owned and operated by Youngblood. The still was a copper still and was destroyed on the spot. In this case the informer was an Irishman named Baldwin, living in that locality. After destroying the still, Stalbrand went to Prices registered distillery, where the capture was made, and asked storekeeper Loooper to pay Baldwin for his services as informer. He (Stalbrand) not having funds with him, neither Loooper nor Price, the owners of the distillery, were satisfied of the genuineness of the still that had been captured, thinking it was possible that one should have been running in their immediate neighborhood without their knowledge. Stalbrand had not discovered anything suspicious about the still when he found it there, as it was quite dark, and impossible to make a careful examination of the premises. The suspicions of Loooper and Price were confirmed by the strange conduct of Deputy Marshal John Fisher, who arrived at the place shortly after the seizure, and who appeared very angry that Stalbrand had been there before him and destroyed the still, his language and conduct leading the listeners to believe that the still was only a plan to obtain the fees incidental in such cases, by arresting the suspected persons, and for the numerous witnesses. An employee of Price also said that when he was assisting Stalbrand to bring out the captured still he informed him that Baldwin offered him one dollar to steal it from Stalbrand. The day after the capture Price and Loooper found evidence that the operation of the still was a sham. The beer destroyed was only spent beer with a little meal mixed with it and that the fake stand was useless, as it was full of holes. These facts having been brought to the notice of Stalbrand, the informer was not paid, so that the government was at no expense. Agent Powers says he was informed that Baldwin said he had been employed by Deputy Marshal Fisher to set up the still, the latter stating that he would see that it was not caught, and that it could be used again. He says also that other evidence can be obtained to show a conspiracy in this case.

The second case was that of an illicit distillery, captured by Deputy Collector Ensor and party, on July 17th, 1883, near Winder, Ga. Deputy Collector Ensor, a copper still and worm were destroyed. Ensor discovered that this was a put up job, and refused to pay for the services of the informer. Deputy Marshal John Fisher was one of the party in this raid. There were suspicions of fraud in this case, the capture of a distillery by Deputy Collector Ensor and party on August 9th, 1883, but not enough to prevent the payment of ten dollars to the informer for his services. Agent Powers says he believes that the planting of each of these stills was instigated by the same parties, and he says he was informed that a proposition had been made to A. J. Walker by Deputy Marshal Fisher to put up a still as a plant. Fisher saying that Walker could make ten dollars and put the still up again, and work it three times before court time, and that he (Fisher) would see that it was not caught. Three holes out in it each time, and that any old still would do. Powers says that he had been arrested four times, and been brought before the United States court for the same offense by the two Fisher brothers, who are both deputy marshals. He says that out of twenty-eight captures of illicit stills in South Carolina since January last, the three named are the only ones who have been released. There is a suspicion of fraud. The greatest cause of complaint in that locality, he says, is the great number of trivial arrests made by the deputy marshals for the obvious purpose of obtaining fees. He says also that there seems to be a great many warrants out in the hands of the deputy marshals in the cases that have been in abeyance for some time, and a great majority seem to have been taken up for no reason, and are dismissed upon hearing given often to their being so old that the parties have forgotten the circumstances connected with them. He suggests the procuring of an order from court calling in all warrants now out, and reissuing them after they have been carefully investigated.

HENDRICKS INTERVIEWED. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 17.—Ex-Governor Hendricks reached home to-day from his brief campaign in Iowa, and was seen by a reporter with whom he briefly talked about the trip. In answer to the question, "What can you say of the probable result of Iowa?" Mr. Hendricks declined to make a decided answer. He explained he had made only three speeches, and his range of observation was too limited to qualify him to form a satisfactory conclusion. He found democrats from all parts of the state, however, most sanguine over the situation, expecting not only to make serious inroads upon the republican party, but really believing that they would elect their own ticket. Mr. Hendricks' impression was that the democrats had a chance of success, but he is not inclined to be enthusiastic. He was asked about his visit to Tilden, and said that while in Saratoga he was constantly urged to visit Mr. Tilden, but uniformly declined to do so, on the ground that the action would be misrepresented. However, while in New York city, en route to Connecticut to attend to some business, Mr. Tilden sent for him twice. Under these circumstances he decided to see him, thinking that to refuse would be discourteous, and he went to Greystone. Politics was not mentioned between them till just before the visitor was about to depart, when a third person, supposed by some to be John Kelly himself, especially as the New York Star, Kelly's paper, was the only one in New York that published anything which even purports to be a report of the conversation, casually and half jestingly remarked upon Mr. Tilden's candidacy. To this Mr. Tilden responded that he had no desire to undergo a five year racket such as campaign and administration would involve. Evidently the old man did not consider it possible for him either to seek the nomination or to test the choice of the polls manually. Mr. Hendricks says he believes he truly represented Tilden's position and desire in his Council Bluffs speech when he said: "He is not a candidate, and I believe does not desire to be made one." His home in the country has all the attractions that natural beauty and elegant culture can give it. With it he seems contented and happy, and undisturbed by the contests of ambition. The care of cattle and the cultivation of fruit trees seem to be agreeable to him than the cares of office. He found Mr. Tilden enjoying excellent health, and himself spent a pleasant day, having been most cordially received. Mr. Hendricks does not intend to take part in the Ohio campaign. Senator Harrison leaves for Iowa to-morrow night, billed for five speeches next week.

## ARCTIC BUNGLES.

THE CROP OF ARCTIC LECTURERS SUFFICIENT.

The Millions Sunk to Expeditions Barron of Useful Results—An Offer from Colored Man to Pierce the Iceberg—Garlington De-fended from Charge Against Him.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—"Beyond furnishing a crop of Arctic lecturers," remarked a naval officer this evening, "the various Arctic expeditions sent out by this as well as other countries have resulted in nothing. There are enough of Arctic lecturers now to supply the demand, and I don't think that any more expeditions should be started that way. The strangest thing about the whole matter is that the men who have had doses of it want more. The Proteus and her stock of instruments and provisions was worth about \$175,000. This, like the millions expended by other parties, has been sunk in the Arctic." It now seems to be generally admitted that a great mistake, if it can be called by that name, was committed by some one in connection with the loss of the Proteus. Lieutenant Arrington has never received the "supplemental instructions" sent by the signal office. An investigation will be made in regard to it, which will likely be of as much value as that made of the Jeannette. Something, however, must be done for the Greeley party, who will not suffer from lack of provisions by next summer. It has been officially decided that it is not prudent to send out another relief expedition until next summer. There is a feeling here among persons who are not officials that if one of the better class of whalers about St. John's is secured provisions can be furnished the Greeley party at least six months before they will be relieved if they have to depend upon a government expedition, and at about one-tenth of the expense. There are plenty of offers of parties, some of whom have had Arctic experience, to command another expedition, and others of others who are willing to aid in forming the crew. Nothing will be done in regard to the matter until the investigation takes place. One of the numerous offers is from a colored man, who says he will select a colored crew, and while he does not guarantee to deliver supplies to the Greeley party, he will guarantee that his effort will be no greater failure than the numerous white expeditions. The colored man gives his name as Thomas Jefferson Black, and his address as Boston.

Old navigators who are acquainted with Smith's sound say that Lieutenant Garlington ought not to be blamed for not leaving the ship on the coast of Greenland, but that he had no doubt about the order, for the reason that the island is nothing but a small rock off Cape Littleton, barely a hundred yards square, over which the waves break whenever there is a squall, and that they would not have any means for the protection of the stores. Officers who have been in the Arctic regions are satisfied that when the full story of Lieutenant Garlington's retreat is known it will show that he was not to be blamed for the failure of the expedition. The real instructions, while the supplementary letter, if he received it, was simply to be treated as a suggestion upon which he might act if he thought proper. Lieutenant Garlington proceeded at once to Washington on the Yantic.

THE RELIEF OF GREELEY DISCUSSED. Another consultation with regard to the situation of Lieutenant Greeley was held at the department of the navy to-day. There were present Secretaries Chandler and Lincoln, Commodore Walker, Dr. Bessels, the arctic explorer, and Captain Miles, of the signal service. The conclusion reached, after Bessels had been composed of the fact, was that the expedition could be probably done this year to relieve the Greeley party. The final decision, however, will not be made until to-morrow. It is now said that Greeley will have food enough to last his party through the winter.

## ON'DONNELL AND McDERMOTT.

The Story of Carey Arraigned in Bow Street Court—McDermott Acquitted.

LONDON, September 18.—O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, was arraigned at Bow Street court to-day on a charge of murder. He was placed on board the train for London, where the prisoner was met by a large force of police and escorted to the prison van. He was accompanied by an escort of police driven to Millbank jail.

The Irish Times of Dublin says: It is certain that the police had warning that an attempt to rescue O'Donnell would be made by the prisoners in the train. The train was stopped at London, Liverpool and Manchester. This desperate enterprise was not carried out, however, owing to the precautions taken by the authorities. O'Donnell was brought to the Bow Street court to-day, and was placed in the dock. Mr. Frederick Flowers was the presiding magistrate. Mr. Polard, who was prosecutor in the former trials, appeared for the crown and stated that the prisoner was charged with murder upon the high seas within the jurisdiction of the crown of England and of this court. Witnesses for the crown had not yet arrived in England, as it was not deemed advisable to bring them on the same vessel with the prisoner. Mr. Polard asked that the prisoner be remanded for a week, and stated that he would, probably, at the expiration of that time, again ask a short remand, as he believed the witnesses would then have arrived, and he would be able to begin the case. Justice Flowers accordingly remanded the prisoner until Tuesday next. During the hearing O'Donnell was permitted to sit in the dock. He manifested great interest in the proceedings, and maintained a firm and respectful demeanor. The prisoner gave his name as Patrick O'Donnell, though he is described in the charge sheet as Michael O'Donnell, paddler of Gadour, county of Donegal, Ireland. He will have able counsel, as steps are being taken by his friends to secure the services of a well known Irish member of parliament. The police have been very active in the national quarters of London to-day making inquiries as to O'Donnell's connections with the Irish secret societies. Millbank prison has been placed under an extra guard, as when the dynamites were imprisoned within its walls.

LONDON, September 18.—It is understood that Mrs. Carey has been examined three times before a stipendiary justice on charges of conspiracy to murder police officers in connection with dynamite, was again brought before the court to-day and was discharged, the evidence against him being insufficient. When McDermott was brought before the court this morning, counsel for the prosecution asked for a careful consideration of the case he had decided to offer no evidence, whereupon the court ordered the release of the prisoner.

MEN WITHOUT A COUNTRY. MELBOURNE, September 18.—Kavanaugh, Jas. Hanlan, Jos. Smith, and other Irish immigrants in the Phoenix park murder trials, who arrived here August 9th, but who were not permitted to land, have been shipped to Europe.

## THE WORLD ABROAD.

The Bishops in Rome—Decreasing the British Debt—Labor Troubles.

LONDON, September 18.—A dispatch to the Standard from Rome says: Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the American bishops, who are to meet at the Vatican in November. There will be a series of reunions at which Cardinal Simeoni will preside, at which questions concerning the influence of the Catholic church in America will be discussed. The main object of the meetings will be to adopt measures for the reorganization of the Catholic church in America, and to bring it into closer communion with the Vatican. Cardinal McCabe will be invited to attend some of the meetings, at which the Irish agitation will be discussed.

PARIS, September 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 6,181,000 marks.

## CANCELLING STOCKS.

LONDON, September 18.—The treasury, in accordance with the recent act of parliament, has cancelled seventy-five million pounds of various stocks representing a portion of the national debt, and has issued terminable annuities in lieu thereof. In an editorial article, it says, it expects a great struggle between capital and labor in Lancashire, the cotton trade, as the operatives will resist the proposed reduction of wages which the cotton masters consider the present condition of the trade renders necessary.

PARIS, September 18.—The Temps editorially admits dissension between the French officials at Tonquin, and urges the concentration of civil and military authority in one person. Two battalions of native sharpshooters and one battalion of foreign legion from Africa will start for Tonquin immediately. On their arrival the forces there will be the number of troops asked for by General Bonin.

PARIS, September 18.—Marquis Tseng, Chinese ambassador, had a long conference with M. Jules Ferry, president of the cabinet, to-day.

LONDON, September 18.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople states that a box of dynamite was recently discovered within the precincts of Yildiz Kosk, the residence of the sultan. A Circassian guard was stationed at the palace has been killed.

## LANGTRY'S POODLE.

Gebhardt Makes His Appearance in Paris Together With Mrs. Langtry.

PARIS, September 17.—American and English residents of the French capital take the same languid sort of interest in Mrs. Lily Langtry and her wealthy New York admirer as the newspaper readers on the opposite side of the ocean. Through the industry of the residents, the correspondents of the newspapers have been brought up to the time of her departure from the United States was made known here, and at that time it was announced by cable that Mr. Gebhardt had sailed on the ship to whom his attentions had been so marked, and, moreover, that the gentleman had announced his determination to remain in America during the temporary absence of the Jersey belle from that hospitable land. But there were many persons here and in London who fully expected that Mr. Gebhardt would turn up suddenly in the wake of the Lily, and some surprise was expressed that no tidings were heard of him during Mrs. Langtry's stay in England or while she was making her professional tour of Scotland. The other day Mrs. Langtry arrived at the French capital, along with her retinue, which included a number of her friends, and she was seen to be affecting herself in the dramatic art under the guidance of the veteran professor of acting, M. Regnier. Her retinue was smaller when she first came than it was during her previous visit, but at present it has increased to its normal size by the appearance of the devoted Mr. Frederick Gebhardt, who has suddenly, but, as intimated above, not unexpectedly, arrived in Paris. Whether he intended to stay here, or whether he intended to stay in London, is not yet known, but the newspaper writers have already begun to evince great interest in the English beauty and the millionaire American, and it is likely that young Mr. Gebhardt will succeed in his evident attempt to acquire a European reputation.

## THE PLAGUE AT GUAYMAS.

The Burial of the Dead Made a Matter of More Care—Heavy Rain.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, September 18.—A copious rain fell here last night, clearing the air and bringing the thermometer down to 54 degrees. The people look upon it as the greatest blessing, as it will prevent the spread of the yellow fever. Eight deaths were reported to-day. The prefect of Hernandez has been ordered to have the bodies of the dead buried until pronounced dead by physicians, after which they are to be retained in the dead house three hours, before interment. Quite a number of Americans and other foreigners have been here, but it is not possible to learn the names. General Cobb is here devoted himself to those who applied for relief. Advice from Hermosillo states that the yellow fever is still raging badly at that point.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—A Guaymas merchant just arrived says that the violence of the fever this year is due to the want of rain. Physicians increased the evil by declaring the disease to be a plague. This created such a scare that the people lay down and died like sheep and from that movement the only business done was a lively trade in coffins. Most of those who were of the poorer classes, who were unable, owing to the scarcity of food, to obtain proper nourishment. Many of the sufferers drank cold liquors, which induced congestion of the brain, and almost immediate death. Another Guaymas merchant says the condition of things there is terrible, and that telegrams from there convey but little idea of the horrors daily taking place.

## WHAT WOMEN WANT.

Some of the Strong Minded Females the Senate Committee on Labor.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Several ladies were heard to-day by Senator Blair's subcommittee of the senate committee on education and labor. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake advocated the establishment of matronship in penal institutions, and a state reformatory for girls. Mrs. D. G. Croly, newspaper writer, recommended a system of compulsory education not only in the common schools but in industrial schools where women could be taught to work. The homestead exemption laws should be made more protective to the stability of households, and the possession of the homestead should be made a requisite for obtaining citizenship. Mrs. Dr. Clemens S. Loring advocates the ballot for women as the most practical means of improving their condition.

## DETECTIVES AT FAULT.

THE MYSTERY OF ROSE AMBLER STILL THICKENING.

Breaking of the Smoldering Clues by Which the Detectives Had Taken Knowledge of the Crime—Upon the Unpleasant Lover—Strangers Vanishing, Etc.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The interest in the murder of Rose Ambler is no longer confined to a little Connecticut town, but has become a national topic. The postponement of the investigation until next Thursday, in order to give Professor White time to analyze the bloodstain on the Lewis carriage, has been taken advantage of by enterprising detectives to spin many new theories, most of which come to naught even in the telling, and none of which give promise of clearing up the mystery. The detectives who went into Naugatuck Valley have returned to Bridgeport acknowledging disappointment. They have been industriously canvassing Birmingham, Derby and Shelton, the villages which William Lewis, Rose's lover, visits daily. In addition to the four affidavits there outlined the detectives have been able to obtain other statements from more or less responsible persons tending to eliminate Lewis, but interviews with him and with the county officers, by whom they are employed and to whom they report, show plainly that these investigators are in anything else than a contented and satisfied mood. These latest clues, which are all but promised so much, bid fair to come to an end almost as barren as those which incalculable each in turn and separately—Boston White, the negro, John Pierce, the railroad employe, Michael Heslin, the three-fingered man, and Norman Ambler, the girl's divorced husband. One after another each of these men were suspected, surrounded with circumstantial evidence, placed under surveillance and prepared for arrest, and in turn each suspicion was dismissed and each suspect fitted out with an irreproachable record.

EXCITING WILLIAM LEWIS. But during all this time there have been expressions of opinion that some guilt somehow must attach to William Lewis, the insipid fellow who sent his sweetheart unprotected toward her home over a lonely country road in the night-time. Twice was his record searched, twice was Mr. de la Roche, the state's attorney and the coroner questioned him. The jury rigidly examined him. The detectives confronted him with charges. The state attorney and the coroner, the jury and the detectives all dismissed him from their presence, with the statement that not a scintilla of convincing evidence was obtainable against him. An eccentric stranger was brought into the case. But the theory which involved the detective and the amateur detective, and the official of the official household sneered and laughed it. Two or three witnesses came forward to testify that they had seen a mysterious stranger loitering on the Orangeville road, near Ambler's homestead path, and within an hour or less of the time when William Lewis arrived at that fateful Sunday night a fortnight ago. The official detective, who was in the house with the idea that they, too, must have a mysterious stranger. They claimed to have found one, but he was not produced. Their tardy pace intensified excitement. Stratford and the sturdy honest farmer folk in town meeting assembled, offered a reward of \$1,000 for the criminal's apprehension. The mysterious stranger theory forthwith disappears and William Lewis is brought to the rack again, but the pursuit loiterers while the public demands a bigger reward, hoping so to induce quicker and better work. State Attorney Fessenden and Governor Waller agree that the reward shall be \$4,000 instead of \$1,000, and the announcement comes from official circles that an arrest is not to be longer delayed. William Lewis is to be sent to Bridgeport jail. Spots on his lap robe, which an expert is expected to discover are human blood, were to be considered sufficient evidence in connection with the expert's report, however, perhaps to be delayed for several days, was suggested by startling statements from citizens of Birmingham and Shelton.

UNSATISFACTORY AFFIDAVITS. Their statements were put in the form of affidavits yesterday they were to be taken and made stronger to-day. Here was where the latest disappointing feature of the case has overtaken the state's detective trio. Gentlemen in the mood for gossip on Friday and willing to dictate affidavits then appear in a different mood on Saturday. Charges made boldly then are qualified and softened now, and testimony which seemed likely to throw a close network of circumstantial suspicion around William Lewis, snaps and breaks at nearly every fibre, and the warrant prepared to take the culprit to the lockup can remain uncramped in the detective's pocket. Samuel Durand, of Birmingham, and S. E. Woodward, of Shelton, both of whom are in country grocery stores, were chief among the witnesses who promised most important testimony. When originally seen by the detectives these gentlemen were to receive affidavits for statements which would have gone far toward incriminating Lewis. The story then attributed to Mr. Durand was as follows: "William Lewis came into my store on the day that the body of Rose Ambler was found, and before I had heard any rumors of the crime. He seemed much depressed, and in reply to my inquiry as to the cause of his solemn manner, he said: 'Why, haven't you heard that my girl was murdered last night?'" Then Lewis told in a detailed way the story of the crime, something after the way I read of it later in the newspapers. He spoke of his intended marriage and professed to have loved the girl very dearly. When I asked if he had any suspicions as to who the perpetrators were he said: "Yes, there are two negroes in stratford whom I suspect, and if they ever come across my track I will shoot them. During his conversation the shed tears." This was the story the detectives expected to incorporate into Mr. Durand's affidavit, but Mr. Durand wavered when asked to make oath to it. The most important point that this alleged story by Lewis was on the day that the body of Rose Ambler was found, was almost wholly abandoned when the time came to sign the prepared affidavit. If it was a latter day testimony was practically useless, if on this particular day it would go far toward a conviction, for William Lewis, as a dozen witnesses have testified, left Stratford at 3 o'clock on that morning, four hours or more before the young woman's body was discovered by the Haven stream. So vanished the Durand story.

HE HAD HANDLED HER. Grocer Woodward's testimony held out but little better, and the affidavit, as finally prepared, contains virtually nothing of importance aside from the statement that Lewis loudly proclaimed that he could name the murderer or murderers, for Mr. Woodward quotes Lewis as saying: "One man did not commit the deed, for Rose was too strong, and one man could not handle her. I have felt of her and I know what she can do." Mr. Woodward adds that subsequently Lewis denounced him for having repeated this statement, and declared that he had never used such language, but finally, in softened tones, said: "I could tell you all about this murder; if I had not been advised to keep my mouth shut, I would rather tell you than any other man." Grocer Woodward intimated that he was holding back evidence of a most startling character, an intimation, however, that the affidavit gathering detectives have found unfruitful. The doleful contentances of the detectives to-night show that Grocer Woodward, and Grocer Durand did not weaken more than did others who were to condense convincing evidence into affidavits form. One Naugatuck man has been found who testifies that William Lewis declared that he could prove that the murderer was Norman Ambler, Rose's divorced husband, and other people are quoting Lewis as attributing the crime to Boston White, a colored companion.

## THE MAON NOTE BOOK.

The Baseball Game—Coming to College—Case Against Special to The Constitution.

MAON, September 18.—A negro boy was arrested to-day charged with stealing a hatchet and maliciously cutting shade trees. He gave his name as Hampton Stuart and will be tried in the recorder's court to-morrow.

Miss Ethel Richards returned to her home in Atlanta to-day, after a two weeks' visit to friends in this city. Mr. Wilbur returned from an extended visit to Europe, of three months, this evening. His many friends are glad to welcome his return.

## AN EXAMPLE OF DEPRIVITY.

An example of the depravity of the negro race was shown this morning by an arrest made by the city's officers. A woman living on fourth street had befriended Tony Jones and had cared for him in his troubles. She in the meantime had become very sick, and while he pretended to be waiting on her stole what money she had. The Central railroad was arraigned before the recorder this morning to answer the charge of running a train without a license. The case was not sustained against the road, as the company had issued explicit orders in regard to the ordinance which was violated by the engineer. The engineer was reprimanded by his honor, Recorder Patterson, and told that the sentence would be suspended, and that if he should ever appear before the court on a similar charge that the penalty would be a severe one.

## GOING TO FLORIDA.

At a recent meeting of the Quincy, Florida, male and female academy Mr. W. B. Burke of our city, was selected as one of the teachers for the ensuing year. Mr. Burke will accept, and leaves for his new home Thursday. This is an honor conferred on a Macon young man and the board could not have made a better selection.

The game of baseball this afternoon, played at the park, was very spirited one. The Macon boys played a good game, but were not in sufficient practice to down the Brunswick team. The score was: Mutuals, of Macon, 14; McCullochs, of Brunswick, 20.

## THE DAY'S SPORTS.

The Events at Sheepshead Bay—An Exciting Race.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The Coney Island Jockey club races: First race, three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, won by Princess, Wessel second and Hickory Jim third; time 1:47. Second race, one and one-half miles, won by Breeze, Brad second, and Vibron third; time 1:47. Third race, sweepstakes, \$30 each, three-year-olds, \$600 added, divided, 15 miles. Referee won easily by two lengths. Euclid 2d, All birds 3d, time 2:31. Fourth race, handicap sweepstakes, \$5 each, \$100 added, divided, two miles, Aella won easily by four lengths. Amazon 2d, General Warden 3d; time 3:41. Fifth race, purse \$500, selling, all ages, 1 1/2 miles, the race was exciting and close. Edwin A. beat Lillian Wallace by a neck. Heel and Toe third; time 2:15. French pools paid \$2,865. The sixth race, steeplechase free handicap sweepstakes of \$10 each, \$500 added, in three laps, chase course, Abraham won easily by twelve lengths. Bride's Cake 2d, Charlie Epps 3d; time 5:08. Bolly bled at the water jump.

## THE COVINGTON TURF.

First race, purse \$200, horses that have not won a race of the value of \$1,000, one and a fourth miles. Overweyer won, Centerville and Glister ran a dead heat for the second place, Gamma 3d, time 2:10. Second race, \$100 added, Zola and Lile 2d, time 2:10. Third race, tobacco stakes, three years olds, \$25 each, \$500 added, by warehouse men, dealers and buyers of Cincinnati, mile heat, Wallflower won first heat, second heat, J. J. Jones 2d, Wild Kansas. Adventure distance, time 1:45. Wallflower won the second heat, and the race by a length. Halfpenny second, Step-along third, Tennis distanced; time 1:40. Fourth race, purse \$100, one and eighth mile, Solix won, Manover second, W. E. Bowling third, Twilight last; time 1:58. Fourth race, purse \$100, sex allowances, one mile, Lizzie S. won, Pearl Jennings second, Gus Mathews third, Baldard last; time 1:43.

murder; if I had not been advised to keep my mouth shut, I would rather tell you than any other man." Grocer Woodward intimated that he was holding back evidence of a most startling character, an intimation, however, that the affidavit gathering detectives have found unfruitful. The doleful contentances of the detectives to-night show that Grocer Woodward, and Grocer Durand did not weaken more than did others who were to condense convincing evidence into affidavits form. One Naugatuck man has been found who testifies that William Lewis declared that he could prove that the murderer was Norman Ambler, Rose's divorced husband, and other people are quoting Lewis as attributing the crime to Boston White, a colored companion.

The mention of the name of Norman Ambler gives rise to a threat which that person is said to have uttered since his innocence was established by an alibi. "William Lewis must be careful how he talks about me," so the threat runs, "or I will make it awful hot for him. He and I have talked about Rose, and I know from his own lips that he was anxious to get the girl out of the way after he had won his victory by stealing her home." Norman Ambler is now an inmate of a near New Milford, but it is intimated that a long statement sworn to by him in the possession of Coroner Holt.

## THE MAON NOTE BOOK.

The Baseball Game—Coming to College—Case Against Special to The Constitution.

MAON, September 18.—A negro boy was arrested to-day charged with stealing a hatchet and maliciously cutting shade trees. He gave his name as Hampton Stuart and will be tried in the recorder's court to-morrow.

Miss Ethel Richards returned to her home in Atlanta to-day, after a two weeks' visit to friends in this city. Mr. Wilbur returned from an extended visit to Europe, of three months, this evening. His many friends are glad to welcome his return.

## AN EXAMPLE OF DEPRIVITY.

An example of the depravity of the negro race was shown this morning by an arrest made by the city's officers. A woman living on fourth street had befriended Tony Jones and had cared for him in his troubles. She in the meantime had become very sick, and while he pretended to be waiting on her stole what money she had. The Central railroad was arraigned before the recorder this morning to answer the charge of running a train without a license. The case was not sustained against the road, as the company had issued explicit orders in regard to the ordinance which was violated by the engineer. The engineer was reprimanded by his honor, Recorder Patterson, and told that the sentence would be suspended, and that if he should ever appear before the court on a similar charge that the penalty would be a severe one.

## GOING TO FLORIDA.

At a recent meeting of the Quincy, Florida, male and female academy Mr. W. B. Burke of our city, was selected as one of the teachers for the ensuing year. Mr. Burke will accept, and leaves for his new home Thursday. This is an honor conferred on a Macon young man and the board could not have made a better selection.

The game of baseball







## THE LEGISLATURE.

## BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senate—The Doing in the House—The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills—The Reports of Committees—Folios.

The Senate met at the usual hour, President Boynton presiding. Prayer was offered by Senator McDonald of the fifth district.

The session was opened with a spirited discussion on a senate amendment to a house bill, in which the house had refused to concur. The bill was to provide prohibition in the county of Berrien, and had been amended in the senate by a provision that the matter should first be submitted to the voter of the county for ratification. The amendment was proposed by Mr. Knight, who is from Berrien county. He is now at home sick. The question was on a motion of Mr. McDonald to recede from the senate amendment.

Mr. Peoples spoke in favor of the passage of the bill without the amendment. He said he was willing as a usual thing to act in accordance with the wishes of the senate representing the section to be affected by any local laws. That, however, was not alone a local law. The situation was a peculiar one. Berrien was bounded by several other counties, all of which except one had adopted prohibitory laws, while Berrien, sitting in the middle, had no such laws, and grog shops were stuck along the county line, thus defeating the object of the law in the adjoining counties. There is a worthless floating population in Berrien which could override the wishes of the good people, and he thought it was right and proper that the legislature should take the matter in hand.

He spoke of the very large number of barrooms in Berrien county, and the disorder that prevails in the middle, had no such laws, and the negroes who collect at the little towns and country barrooms.

Mr. Gustin spoke in answer to Mr. Peoples. He said that the question was a purely local matter, and that the senate should be willing to act in accordance with the wishes of the people of the county as they were represented by the opinions of the representative who was responsible to his people.

Mr. DuBignon made a very strong speech in favor of refusing to recede. Mr. Knight had been honored by the people of his county in various positions of trust. He was their trusted representative and was in a position to know their wants and desires.

He had been in the senate for a long time, and was upon his death bed and propped up by pillows. He had penned a request that his amendment be passed. To refuse to grant his request was to say to him "the last act of your life is directed at the nation and good order of your country."

He for one was willing to say it by his act, and he would vote against the motion to recede from the amendment.

The motion to recede was lost by a vote of fourteen to thirteen.

Mr. Folliott, of the finance committee, and Mr. Melrind, of the committee on corporations, made reports on bills.

The following bills were read a third time: To incorporate the town of Reynolds, in Taylor county. Passed.

To consolidate the acts incorporating the city of Rome. Passed.

To prescribe road commissioners for the several counties of this state. Passed.

The bill to prescribe the manner of making and working public roads was taken up. The committee had reported a substitute. The bill was a very important one, proposing as it did to make a number of very radical changes in the road laws of the state.

The bill was taken up by sections. The first section provided that all public roads should be not less than twenty nor more than thirty feet wide and that the roads should be measured and the distances and forks marked with proper mile posts and finger boards. The management of the roads is put in the hands of a "road board." The manner of opening roads is fixed and the plan for assessing damages is stated.

The bill provided that all persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty should be, subject to road duty, but that the payment of three dollars could be made in lieu of such work. The portion of the bill in reference to the age at which a person is liable for duty provoked a lengthy discussion, pending which the morning session adjourned.

In the afternoon session the bill was tabled and the entire afternoon was devoted to reading house bills a first time.

A session was held last night, at which bills were read a first and second time.

The house met at 9 o'clock, and after the usual preliminaries proceeded to business.

The house went into the reconsideration business, and Mr. Hulse of the house reconsidered the adverse action on a bill to incorporate by the superior court of either county, towns lying partly in two counties.

On motion of Mr. Hulse of Douglas, the house reconsidered the adverse action on a bill to amend section 4139 of the code relative to fees of justices of the peace.

Mr. Hoge of Fulton, moved to reconsider the action of the house in not passing a bill to pay M. L. D. Pittman a reward for capturing a murderer during the Bullock administration. Agreed to.

Mr. Shipp of Chattahoochee, moved to reconsider the adverse action on a bill to allow physicians who have practiced since 1850 to continue to do so under the present regulations even though they have never taken but one course of lectures.

The finance committee offered a substitute for the senate substitute for the house resolution authorizing the state librarian to furnish the various counties in this state with copies of the code. The substitute of the committee provides for the furnishing of the code to each board of commissioners in each county in the state. It was agreed to by 115 to 2.

The report of the special joint committee appointed to adjust the affairs of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad submitted its report. It was published in yesterday's Constitution.

The house took up its unfinished business which was the consideration of a bill of Mr. Harris, of Bibb, to regulate practice before the railroad commission by requiring the commission to advertise the alterations it intends to make or any new order it intends to issue. The bill was amended and passed.

Mr. Eason of Telfair—A bill to authorize the governor to settle the claim of the state against A. H. Graham, tax collector of Telfair county and his sureties. Passed.

Mr. Ray of Coweta—A bill to create the office of county administrator and to prescribe his duties.

Mr. Ray and Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, supported the bill. The bill was passed by substitute. The bill makes the county administrator take care of the unimproved estates which, by the present law go into the hands of the clerk of the court for administration.

Mr. Crenshaw of Troup—A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkards after notice from wife, or children, or mother.

Mr. Crenshaw supported the bill.

Mr. Bartlett of Bibb said the bill was sufficient at present to prevent the sale of whisky to habitual drunkards.

Mr. Wood of Walker favored the bill.

Mr. Pringle of Washington supported the bill in a speech setting forth the evils of the present system. He declared that it is the duty of the state to protect the women and children, who are victimized as well as the men who have become slaves to whisky. We propose to establish an inebriate asylum for men who are helpless in the throes of intemperance. An asylum of brick and mortar may be good enough in its place, but we want to make this whole state an asylum for the safety and happiness of humanity, from the Chattahoochee on the west, to Savannah on the east, from

the mountains of the north to the seaboard of the south, including every county after county, until all within the keeping of this fatherly care, and peaceful and prosperous under the canopy of heaven. (Applause.) On the passage of the bill, the yeas were 94 and the nays 2.

The following were the yeas and nays: Ayes—Alabaster, Atkinson, Barksdale of Wilkes, Beauchamp, Bonner, Brewer, Brewster, Brown, Brooks, Cannon, Crenshaw, Crittenden, Crumley, Curson, Cox, Davis, Deas, Delaney, Dewey, DuFree, Eason, Fite, Flynn, Ford, Foster, Fuller, Gery, Gier, Graham, Gray, Griffith, Harris, Head, Hoge, Howell, Hulsey, Hunter, Hudson of Webster, Irwin, J. M. Jenkins, Johnson of Echols, Jones of Bartow, Jones of Elbert, Jones of Twiggs, Julian, Key, Kimsey, Lofton, Lott, Mason, McEae, McKay, McGregor, Mitchell, Mobley, Moore of Hancock, Moore of Tallapoosa, Morrow, Murray, Osborn, Park, Patten, Paulk of Coffee, Peck, Pringle, Ray of Coweta, Redding, Rice, Rich of Wayne, Robertson, Russell of Clarke, Russell of Wilkes, Spence, Spenser, Smith of Bryan, Stallings, Stapleton, Sutton, Sweat of Clinch, Sweat of Pierce, Wingo, Wingo, Wilson of Sumter, Wilson of Camden, Wisdom, Whitley, Wolfe, Wood, Wright of Floyd, Young, Zachry—94.

Nays—Bartlett, Broyles, Deaton, Foy, Gilson, Griffin, Hawkes, Hudson of Jackson, Jones of DeKalb, Lewis, McKelvey, McElvany, Owens, Rankin, Reel of Sumter, Rowland, Suddard, Walldrop, Watts, Wilson of Bullock, Wilson of Greene, Withrow—2.

Mr. Sweat, of Clinch—A bill to provide a correct and durable map of each county of this state.

Mr. Sweat spoke in favor of the passage of the bill and explained the necessity for it. The bill was reported adversely and was lost.

Mr. Little of Muscogee—A bill to pay C. F. Crisp, balance of salary as judge of the Southwestern circuit. Passed.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved and signed the following acts:

To make the judge of the city court of Richmond county ex-officio member of county board.

To charter the town of Stone Mountain.

To submit the liquor question to the voters of Pike county.

To establish a new charter for Jackson.

To consolidate all acts incorporating McDonough.

To abolish the office of county treasurer of Monroe county.

To enlarge the jurisdiction of the city court of Savannah.

To prohibit sale of liquor within two miles of Pentecost church, Jackson county, Carter church, Oglethorpe county, Methodist church of Winterville, Oglethorpe county, Bethany church, Jackson county, Mountain creek and Allen Ford churches in Jackson county.

To repeal an act fixing jailer's fees in Jackson county.

To pay superintendents of elections in Quitman and Randolph counties.

To fix the liquor license in towns in Telfair county.

To authorize the commissioners of Warren county to increase the rate of taxation.

To regulate the mode of drawing orders on treasurer of Warren county.

To regulate the running of stock in Warren county.

To regulate municipal elections in LaFayette.

To amend the charter of Atlanta.

To incorporate Powder Springs, Cobb county.

To authorize Henry Sanders, of Savannah, to regulate his brewery with the Central railroad by railroads. Passed.

To regulate hunting with dogs in Chatham county.

To prohibit sale of liquor within two miles of Lawrenceville Crossroads academy.

Pending the consideration of a bill to pay J. E. McGuire for injuries received on the State road in 1857, the house adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house reconvened at 3 o'clock.

The consideration of the bill to relieve J. E. McGuire on account of injuries received while he was an engineer on the State road was resumed. The bill proposed to give \$500 to McGuire as full settlement of his claim. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Jones and Fite, of Bartow. The bill passed.

A bill to prohibit the cutting of turpentine boxes between the 15th of February and the 10th of November was taken up. Mr. Eason of Telfair, and Mr. Patten, of Thomas, moved to exempt their counties. Lost.

The bill was lost.

Mr. Hulse of Fulton—A bill to authorize the superior court of either county to incorporate towns lying in more than one county. Passed.

Mr. Russell of Clarke—A bill to appropriate \$5,000 to repair the buildings of the State university. Passed.

Mr. Redwine, of Hall, chairman of the committee on enrollment, submitted a report.

A message from the senate announced the passage of the house bills to consolidate the acts incorporating the town of Rome and to amend the charter of Reynolds.

A bill to amend section 478 of the code, to regulate the running of freight trains on Sundays to carry truck.

Mr. Rountree advocated the passage of the bill and said it was to the interest of the great interest of truck farming. That interest is great and growing and deserves the care and protection of the state.

Mr. Rountree said that where truck farming had failed this year it was on account of defective transportation. On a bill of the yeas and nays the bill failed of a constitutional majority. Yeas 68, nays 41.

Mr. Falligant of Chatham—A bill to regulate the quality of gas.

Mr. Falligant said that this was a remarkable bill, and he doubted if any man in the house understood it. He took the bill and said that he readily discovered the true reason for its introduction. It was in the hands of the attorney of the gas companies which are trying to hold a monopoly in Georgia.

Mr. Falligant said he had offered the bill with due care and investigation. He asked Mr. Hoge if he was not the attorney of a certain gas company opposed to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hoge—I am and I understand the object of this bill. Mr. Falligant said he was not interested in any gas company in any way either as attorney or as stockholder. The opposition had come from a quarter where he had expected it. The only object of the bill was to protect the life and health of the people. There are certain kinds of gas which escape and cannot be detected by the smell and prove very destructive to life. The coal gas contains only 10 per cent of hydrogen, and the rest is carbonic acid gas, which this bill would exclude, contains over 20 per cent, in some cases as much as 25 or 29 per cent.

This thing is not to be puffed away with a breeze, especially by one who is interested in its defeat.

Mr. Hoge said that the cry that the new gas was not safe was only a trick of the old gas companies. The new gas has been tried in thirty towns and cities in this country and has given satisfaction, both for its light and its healthfulness. There are analyses which show that it is not more dangerous to health and life than the old gas. The new company tried to get the right to introduce its gas into Atlanta and give cheaper rates but the board of aldermen of the city composed of men directly interested in the old gas company had refused it permission to lay its pipes and the mayor declared that if they attempted to do so he would have them arrested and put in the chain-gang. The case is now in the courts, and afraid of the result there the old companies appeal to this form to protect them.

Mr. Lewis, of Milton, made some inquiries as to the effect of the bill.

Mr. Drowry, of Spalding, said that the committee on hygiene and sanitation knew no old company or new company but was actuated by an honest purpose to protect the public from dangerous gases. They had analyses from the best chemists in the state to prove that there are gases made for lighting purposes which contain so large a per cent of deadly elements that they should not be permitted to be used no matter what their lighting power may be. To exclude such gases was his only desire and the only purpose of the committee. Pending the discussion, the house adjourned to 3 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The house reconvened at 8 o'clock.

The unfinished business was taken up which was the consideration of the bill to amend section 4512 of the code was taken up.

Mr. Hoge, of Fulton, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. The motion was agreed to.

A bill to repeal section 4512 of the code was lost.

A bill to amend section 4097 was lost.

A bill to provide husbands an estate for life in one-third of any lands his deceased wife may have possessed was lost.

A bill by Mr. James, of Douglas, to compel engineers to bring their trains to a full stop when crossing other railroads. The yeas and nays were called, and were yeas 10, nays 1.

The bill Mr. Hulse, of Fulton, to repeal section 233 of the code which refers to the office of sheriff of the supreme court. The bill proposes to fix his salary at \$1,000. At present he realizes about \$800 on his office.

The bill also gave the judges of the supreme court power to appoint the sheriff of the court. Lost, by yeas 41, nays 59.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Hoge, of Fulton, introduced a bill to provide a registration for students. It was read the first time and referred to the general judiciary committee. On motion of Mr. Key, of Jasper, the house took up senate bills for first and second reading and house bills for first and second reading.

The house adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The senate had its first night session last night.

It is reported that Fulton county is to have a registration law.

An adjournment next Saturday night is now thought impossible.

Mr. Russell, of Clarke, worked with great zeal to secure the passage of the bill to appropriate \$3,000 to repair the State university buildings. He has taken a deep interest in all legislation affecting the university.

The bill to prevent the running of stock in Vineville, Bibb county, was introduced by Mr. Harris, of Bibb, and has on it his name and that of Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Lawton's name was incorrectly connected with the bill in yesterday's issue.

One of the clearest headed men in the house is Mr. Irwin, of Cobb. He is not among the frequent speech makers but whenever he does talk his staple is common sense and his views commend themselves to favorable consideration.

The bill passed yesterday to amend the act appropriating the land script fund between the white and colored universities was by Mr. Wilson, of Camden, one of the colored men of the house. It provides that where any member of the legislature fails to nominate a colored student from his county to the Atlanta university the trustees of the school may do so. This is done to keep the full quota of students.

"Rescue the Perishing?" The pale, puny child lay almost lifeless on the pillow, the victim of malaria and summer complaint. The old nurse who dropped in to give the child a last blessing, happened to ask, "Have you tried PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER?" They had not thought of it, but got some at once. Next day baby was better. Before the week was out he was well. PAIN KILLER saved him.

The reason we are proud of summer is because pride goeth before a fall. New York News.

"I am perfectly cured," said James Corbin, of Washington, Ill., "thanks to Dr. Richmond's SAMARITAN NERVE." At druggists.

"The water in Saratoga lake is lower than was ever known at this season of the year."

The best cure for diseases of the nerves, brain and muscles, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The daily prayer meetings at Saratoga have been well attended through the summer.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting their teeth. It gives the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little sufferer awakes as healthy as a button. It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the bowels, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for all disorders, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The large demands is driving the farmers peachless. New York World.

You who are gradually losing flesh and changing color and complaining of dimness of vision may be entirely restored to health, usefulness and vigor by the use of Smith's Extract of May Flower.

When a man has just been presented with twins it is no time to talk him about the tariff.

Dr. Pierce said: "I have found Smith's liver tonic to be the most effective in relief of habitual constipation than anything I have ever used. It is the best of these liver medicines." Dr. Pierce, All druggists sell Smith's liver tonic.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your lemonade, or any other cold drink, will keep you free from dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine ANGOSTURA, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

Who was the "shortest" man in the Bible? The chap who said: "Silver and gold have I none."

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve used in the world for cuts, bruises, piles, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Be sure you get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

As winter approaches poker will be played without a limit. We are told this by our ante.

BURNETT'S COCAINE

Promotes a Vigorous and Healthy Growth of the Hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out, and has never failed to arrest its decay.

Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts—the best.

What should a man be called who takes the place of another in a brass band? A substitute.

Every one who has ever tried "Turkish Liniment" says it is the best ever compounded. For sale at druggists. Prepared by Dr. Lyman L. Bennett, G.A.

Some people's feet go to sleep once in a while, and other people's heads never wake up.

Every drug store in Georgia has Smith's Worm Oil. It gives universal satisfaction. We saw it.

Influenced by a temperance leader, a rich English lady has destroyed a cellar of port wine.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats," "Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, etc."

Publisher's Notice.

The pamphlet decisions of the supreme court of Georgia for February term, 1883, is now ready. For sale at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION.

Parties who have ordered will receive the copies, or send by mail.

## A MASON'S AFFAIR.

I have been troubled for a number of years with kidney and bladder difficulty; at times have suffered a great deal with the weakness caused by the inflammation and intense pains in the back and loins. I tried many medicines that were recommended, but none of them seemed to reach my case until one day I related my case to one of our druggists here in Auburn. Mr. Smith was very urgent that I should try Hunt's Remedy, for he knew of many who had used it with wonderful success. I purchased a bottle and used it, and found a good deal of benefit, and commenced to improve rapidly, and the pains in the back were relieved. I gained strength and vitality, and after using four bottles I have been completely cured, and have recommended it to others, and give this statement voluntarily, believing that, from my own case, Hunt's Remedy is all that is recommended, and you can use this as you choose for the benefit of the public.

Mason & Childer, 83 Van Anden St., Auburn, N. Y.

JUNE 13, 1883.

LABOR A BURDEN.

For a number of years my wife has been a severe sufferer at times with indigestion and kidney and liver troubles. She had such severe pains in the back that she at times became very much debilitated, and the least labor was a burden. I feared that it would terminate in Bright's Disease, as there were the symptoms. She had no appetite at times. She tried several medicines, but only received temporary relief from any of them until she commenced using Hunt's Remedy, which was recommended to us by a druggist in Auburn, saying that it had been used by a good many with the greatest success for the cure of kidney, liver and bladder troubles. She commenced using it, and found by the use of only one bottle she had been relieved of the pains in her back, had regained her appetite, and could rest well and attend to her household duties, and we can truly say that Hunt's Remedy is a most wonderful medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

R. S. R. ARMSTRONG, 92 State St., Auburn, N. Y.

JUNE 13, 1883.

SENTERY SUMMER COMPLAINT

There is no time to be lost when those we love are taken with these terrible diseases.

The beauty of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER is that it acts so promptly, surely and efficiently.

Don't be without PAIN KILLER! Have it ready for instant use!

Keep it with you at home or abroad!

ALL THE DRUGGISTS SELL IT

IS UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE IN CURE

Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Falling Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Optum Ealing, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula, and all

Nervous and Blood Diseases.

For Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irrregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, *Samaritan Nerve* is invaluable.

"Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invigorant and restorative remedy known, and a sinking system, \$1.50, at druggists."

THEO. S. A. RICHMOND, DRUGGIST, 101 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For testimonials and circulars send stamp. Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York.

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE,

Office at Cummings's Exchange, 37 S. Broad Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

J. F. CUMMINGS. Auctioneer. D. P. ELLIS.

J. F. CUMMINGS & ELLIS, AUCTIONEERS

In Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, all Legal Sales, Live Stock, Merchandise, and Furniture and all places of business and residences.

Special arrangements for sale for account tithe-land.

Are invited to confer with us to selling their Real Estate at our office by their own auctioneers. Terms can now be made very reasonable to them and to their customers' advantage and comfort.

See Special sales of merchandise by sample made at our office.

NEW HOUSE! NEW GOODS!

GRAND OPENING OF THE

NEW YORK FURNITURE STORE

137 WHITEHALL ST.,

DANIEL WOLF, Proprietor,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE IS now opening a full and complete line of Furniture from the best manufacturers in the North and West, which will be sold, "not sacrificed," at the lowest possible prices.

DANIEL WOLF, 137 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR FENCE OR STOCK LAW!

Ordinary's Office, August 30th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that, under an act of the General Assembly of said state, approved September 29th, 1881, a petition has been filed in this office by as many as fifteen freeholders, and more, of the 1562d district, G. M., known as Peachtree district, in said county for the benefit of sections 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443 and 1444 of the revised code of Georgia, known as the "stock law," in said district and that after this notice has been published for twenty days, an election will be ordered in said district, in which the question "For Fence" or "Stock Law" will be submitted to the lawful voters therein. Fifteen days' notice will be given of said election.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

## CRACKER CO.

ST. LOUIS.

The largest Cracker Manufacturers in the World. Capacity 14000 Barrels of Flour into Crackers Daily.

ALWAYS "THE PARROT BRAND."

State of Georgia, county of Fulton.

To the superior court of said county:

The petition of Benjamin E. Crane, A. C. Wyle, R. D. Spalding, J. G. Olesby, Aaron Haas, J. Dreyfus, R. L. Chamberlain, James R. Wyle, Henry Boylston, James W. English, and E. L. Lowry, all of said county, respectfully asks that they may be granted corporate and successors

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## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month in advance for three months, or \$10 a year.

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THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 19, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, local rains and partly cloudy weather, northeast to southeast winds, slight changes in temperature in northern portion, stationary or higher barometer.

CONNECTICUT is still reveling in mysterious crimes. Her detectives are only outwitted in sharpness by her murderers.

The reports from the cotton fields of Georgia continue to be unfavorable. Many estimates are that there will only be half a crop.

The madstone is becoming a topic of some interest. A correspondent in another column tells a readable story of a poison-extracting stone to be found in Columbia county.

The internal revenue department is at some pains to justify the still seizures made in South Carolina, by claiming that there were only three attempts to defraud the government.

The Korean embassy had to go to New York to catch up with the portable government of the United States. It will give them some idea of the free and easy way we have of doing things.

If Cincinnati can maintain an exposition company, there is no reason why Atlanta should not do the same thing. At least several prominent citizens are of that opinion, and have applied for a charter to organize one.

McDERMOTT, the American Irishman who is accused of selling out to the English government, was yesterday released from custody in Liverpool at about the same hour O'Donnell, the Carey avenger, was arraigned in London.

THERE is trouble among the readjusters. Mahone refuses to share his greatness with Senator Riddleberger and Governor Cameron and they threaten a revolt. The civil service commission, also, is put upon its metal by Mahone's bold assessment of the Virginia department clerks, and are taking steps to see which side is strongest.

## THE WRECKERS AT WORK.

The democratic party represents a handsome majority of the people of this country; but the cumbersome electoral machinery together with an affliction of democratic wreckers has obstructed the will of the people, and down to this time kept the government in the hands of the minority. In nearly every close state there are democratic wreckers—men who prefer to ruin the party if they cannot rule it. New York has had an abundance of them, and just now Ohio and New Jersey are similarly afflicted. If the party could be rid of its wreckers, it would sweep the country next year. The time has arrived to let the men who put personal ambition before the public good, know and feel in what contempt and disfavor they are held by the honest masses of the party. The wrecker should be given to understand that his offense is unpardonable, and the wreckers of this year, with the great battle of 1884 in plain sight, should, if possible, be doubly punished.

**RUMORS OF A GREAT COMBINATION.** "Certain it is," says the New York Financial Chronicle in its leading article, "that the south is the great railroad chess-board at present. For a long time it has been apparent that the south was attracting increasing attention on the part of railroad capitalists."

The Financial Chronicle discusses the southern railroad situation at considerable length. Mr. Gould must have, it says, an Atlantic outlet. It gives no credence to the rumor that he proposes to secure the control of the Louisville and Nashville, and therefore of the Georgia Central system, as such an outlet, because this route to the seaboard would be circuitous. It did not occur to the Chronicle writer that the status of the State road would be an obstacle to such a project. The lease is rapidly expiring, and a scramble may take place for its possession, the result being, of course, uncertain. The Central could gain a connection in Alabama with the Louisville lines, but the route would not be by any means a bee-line.

But, suggests the Financial Chronicle, may not the Seney people and Mr. Gould have a common aim and understanding? "Or," it goes on to say, "is it not possible that they are working towards one and the same goal, and that the better to attain it a certain and separate piece of work has been assigned to each? The Seney controls the East Tennessee, see now, and have definitely secured the Richmond and Danville and the Memphis and Charleston. To complete their part of the contract they probably want only the Norfolk and Western, with its ally, the Shenandoah Valley. The Norfolk and Western would be a valuable and desirable for many reasons. The Seney apparently are taking no interest in the property, but neither did they seem to be in the Memphis and Charleston. Yet when control of the latter road was finally obtained, President Thomas admitted that they had been quietly picking up the stock in the street for some time in the past. The same policy is not impossible with Norfolk and Western, and the possession of an opposition line to that road in the Richmond and Danville serves as a useful feint to that end. On the other hand, Mr. Gould's part of the compact might be to secure possession of the Louisville and Nashville and the Georgia Central, and possibly another system. That accomplished, the two syndicates could unite forces, making a combination controlling the entire railroad system.

tem of the south. It would embrace the Louisville and Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, the Georgia, the Georgia Central, the East Tennessee, the Memphis and Charleston, the Richmond and Danville, the Norfolk and Western, and the Shenandoah Valley. Only two systems of any consequence would remain outside—the Chesapeake and Ohio, running east and west, and the Erlanger roads, running north and south."

Sensational statements or speculative operations have not heretofore characterized the broad columns of the Financial Chronicle; and for this reason we spread before our readers its theory about movements in southern railroad stocks. This much only is certain—we are at the mercy of the railroad lords, and we will not know just where we stand or how much of a chance will remain to us, until these people have got all they want and divided the spoils among themselves.

## COOKERY IN OUR SCHOOLS.

The "Lords of the committee of council of education," in London have officially recognized cooking by making it one of the sciences to be taught in English schools. It is to be taught as a part of the science of hygiene. It is very properly a branch of that science; for upon cooking depends the condition of the stomach, that great central controlling organ of the human system. The number of stomachs that have been ruined by unwholesome bread, greasy meats and iron-clad pies will never be known; and for the sake of the consciences of the ignorant but innocent wrongdoers, let us hope bygone will be bygones.

But the welfare of our race in the future does concern us. The slow poisoning that makes people cadaverous and pimply and dyspeptic should be stopped. The era of badly made bread, fried steaks and sloppy tea or coffee should be ended. Every woman should know how to cook whether she is compelled by circumstances to do so or not; for we have an unsolved and unsolvable servant-girl problem on our hands, and no housekeeper is at all secure who is not herself able to cook a wholesome and acceptable meal.

And why should not cooking be taught in the public schools? It is popular now to demand that public instruction should be more practical, that it should be more closely adapted to the life pursuits of scholars. The school of the future is to embrace workshops, and our boys are to go from them to the advanced technical schools. This much for our boys, who are to earn food. Does it not logically follow that our girls who are to handle the food, should be instructed in the elementary principles of the culinary science while at school? There are many plain and indisputable things about edibles that should be impressed upon the minds of both boys and girls; but the hope of a thorough reform in our cooking depends upon the instruction of our girls. If we once lift cookery up to the plane of arts and sciences, where it belongs, and where, so far as the good of the human race is concerned, it should have first place, there will be no trouble in getting the girl of the future to study it. The new science would then become popular and even fashionable. Let us hope the example of the English, lords of education will spread in this country, until a little scientific knowledge is shown in every household meal, and the human stomach holds a high place in our hygiene.

## YELLOW PINE.

Professor Sargent, a Canadian naturalist, demonstrates in a contribution to an English periodical, that the supply of white pine in the United States will be exhausted in a few years. Including the small and inferior trees the supply does not exceed 80,000 million feet, and the annual consumption of the country is now 10,000 million feet. Allowing for an increase in consumption, white pine will be both scarce and high at the end of seven years. There will soon be none, unless yellow pine is rapidly brought into use to take the place of the failing crop. The chances are that white pine will be consumed so long as it can be had, and that in about five years there will be a white pine famine. The hour of yellow pine will then have come, and the lumber that is now sold at ten dollars a thousand at the mill will be worth at least twice that amount and possibly thrice it. We write this to urge our readers who have standing yellow pine to preserve it as something valuable. Such timber can be turned into money within five years, and the value of a tract will soon be determined by the amount of lumber it has upon it. In a short time we will wish we had more forests instead of less; for the axe of the woodsman will follow close behind the keen-eyed speculators who are already looking this way for the future timber supply of the country.

## PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, from commendable journalistic motives, addressed a circular-letter to prominent democrats, asking each person addressed to name "the most available man for the democratic presidential nomination." Mr. Dana answered editorially, doubtless to the surprise, if not the disgust, of his enterprising brother in Louisville. Mr. Dana is however very explicit. He prefers William S. Holman, but any one of nine more would be acceptable, namely, Thomas B. Bayard, Benjamin F. Butler, Roswell P. Flower, Abram S. Hewitt, Allen G. Thurman, Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, John M. Palmer and Samuel J. Randall. The New York World thinks no one in the Sun's list has any chance except Mr. McDonald. It disposes of the nine, on grounds that they live in too small states or in republican states, or are otherwise unavailable. The Sun's list is, however, chiefly remarkable for the names it does not contain. There is Samuel J. Tilden, who was elected in 1876, and who has never said to the people that he will refuse a nomination in 1884. There, too, is General Hancock who carried the standard valiantly in 1860 until he got into a back. There, also, is Judge Field who proposes to deal kindly with the south. Ohio, the new mother of presidents, will not be content with one name in any list of presidential aspirants, for she has Senator Pendleton and Mr. Payne as well as Mr. Thurman. And why did the Sun omit the name of Governor Cleveland whose chances are worth more perhaps than those of the ten it did name? It is rather early for picking out presidential timber. A long congress intervenes, and the situation next June may be very different

than it is now. As things stand it will be freely conceded, we think, that available men are thicker in New York and Indiana than elsewhere; for pivotal states always do abound in aspirants. The two states already furnish five each, and a pivotal list of ten would read as follows: Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas A. Hendricks, Grover Cleveland, Daniel W. Voorhees, Abram S. Hewitt, William S. Holman, Roswell P. Flower, Joseph E. McDonald, William Dorsheimer and W. H. Niblack. If Ohio wants to secure places in this list she must properly respond on the second Tuesday of next month, or afterwards, hold her peace. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania will each have a chance in November.

In Senator J. W. Gustaf the state has the services of one of the ablest and most devoted legislators that has been chosen in our memory. Modest, quiet, and unobtrusive, his influence is felt on every question of importance, and he enjoys to the fullest degree the confidence and respect of his fellow senators. He is the type of a capable and conscientious law-maker, and the state should never yield him right to his services.

SENATOR MR. GRESHAM was imported from the west. Mr. Frank Hutton has not out such a prominent figure in the current history of the country. In other words, Mr. Frank Hutton has been stuffed into the little corner where he belongs. In that position, he is about the size of a last year's wool suit.

THERE are still insinuations that Mr. Jay Gould owns a part of the New York World. If this is the case, it is very evident that Mr. Gould has hold of the warm end. From the tone of the World, we should judge that Editor Pulitzer is the proprietor of Mr. Gould.

MR. ARDEY, who is the step-father of Italian opera in New York, makes "remarks of a colloquial character" to the metropolitan newspaper reporters. Now, when a man begins to make "remarks of a colloquial character," what is to be the final upshot of affairs?

MR. SAM RANDALL has been greatly praised by the esteemed republican papers for serving on a Philadelphia jury. One of the reasons why Mr. Carlisle should be elected speaker is the probability that he would refuse to serve on any such jury.

If there is a war between France and China, we believe the world will hold the Chicago papers responsible. These able journals have had more to say about the matter than even M. Fauchet, French minister of the Tuileries.

It is said that as soon as Mrs. Langtry returned to England she rushed off to the boobyard of the prince of Wales and informed him how the North American newspapers had used her. It is understood that the P. of W. is very angry.

THE row between Pendleton and the McLeans is doubtless unfortunate, but the democratic party could get along remarkably well without any of them. Let the Ohio patriots think of these things.

YOUR Uncle Samuel Tilden's yacht beat Mr. Gould's in a race up the Hudson the other day. Once more we would ask Editor Dana if he proposes to lay such a man as this upon the shelf?

In a week or two the house fly will begin to rub his hands together and hunt for a warm place on the window sill. Everything has its time to go, except the Ohio politician.

AFTER while, the Springfield Republican will be independent enough to support Ben Butler. That is the climax of independence we are far from denying.

If we understand the situation, the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette claims to be a side partner of Jayhawk.

If there is to be another Arctic expedition, for heaven's sake let it be headed by little Mr. Billy Chaudler.

An Ohio election is worse than the smallpox. You can't have the smallpox but once.

DORSEY is the real president of the republican party.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR thinks that by going west he has solved the Indian problem. It would have been solved long ago if the republicans had treated the red man recently.

As we predicted, the half breeds in New York were beginning to get down on their knees to Roscoe Conkling now that they see how desperate their chances are of redeeming New York in '88.

THE public men of Canada take more interest in the United States than they do in their mother country. It is believed that it is only a question of time when they will ask to have Canada annexed to our country.

THE Sun thinks that "what Rev. Dr. Bacon calls practical divinity, the consequence of frequent divorces, is very prevalent in New England, and it excites little remark in the neighborhoods where it goes on." There is too much "practical polygamy" all over the country.

SINCE the Hon. George H. Pendleton was "read out" of the democratic party in a formal way by the Cincinnati Enquirer, he has wandered about in a half-dazed, semi-unconscious condition. He was seen slipping a folded patent medicine circular in the bulging hole of an empty vinegar barrel the other day, and when questioned simply remarked that he was only voting, democratic ticket. It is a terrible thing to be "read out."

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

VICTOR HUGO works four hours a day at Villeneuve.

MR. GLADSTONE has translated Cowper's hymn "Hark, My Soul," into the Italian.

It is announced that the yachting cruise of Mr. Gladstone will be extended from the coast of Scotland to Norway.

CAPTAIN JOHN AVIS, who died at Charleston, West Virginia, last week, was the jailer of John Brown during the imprisonment of that famous abolitionist.

THE Rothschilds are said to hold \$400,000,000 of United States bonds, Baroness Burdett Court Bartlett \$20,000,000, the duke of Sutherland \$5,000,000, and Sir Thomas Brassey \$3,000,000.

MR. LONGFELLOW's two unmarried daughters will be absent from their Cambridge home during the coming year, having, in company with a sister of Mr. Arthur Gilman, decided to live as students at Newham college, England.

OSCEOLA, the great Seminole chieftain, does not live in a neglected grave in Fort Mowbray's ruins, as some sentimentalists have been saying. His bones were long since removed to a Charleston cemetery and a monument erected to them, while only the tombstone remains in the fort.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, in command of the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington territory, has been granted leave of absence for two months and by direction of the president, Colonel Frank Wheaton, of the Second Infantry, will command the department during his absence.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS does not rest in his grave as quietly as William Shakespeare. The ashes of the great discoverer, first buried at Seville, have been moved about till they finally lie in the cathedral of Saint Domingo, and now they are to be turned out of their resting place and enclosed in a plate glass urn. This is to hold the casket containing the actual ashes in such a manner that the remains will be plainly visible.

## SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

FLORIDA wants somebody to try the cultivation of the cinchona tree without her borders.

TALLAHASSEE publishes a long list of her improvements for the past year. They speak volumes.

PECAANS in Mississippi are said to pay as well

as any other orchard and it is not difficult to have bearing trees.

WEST POINT's oil mill is now in full operation. Everything about it is said to be of the most approved style.

THE caterpillar is reported to have made sad havoc with the cotton crop. The press exhorts citizens to try diversified farming.

FIFTY-two varieties of wood grow in Pontal county, Arkansas. Also the biggest grape vines are claimed for that county.

P. GOULD'S (Miss.) ship yards are reported as doing a good business, with as many vessels on their ways as any other yard.

THE University of Texas, since that Austin, opened its hospitable doors on the 15th instant. It is expected to complete the education of its students in the most approved style.

PECULIAR sounds are being heard in various parts of Arkansas. Some think that these sounds are caused by the explosion of foul air meteors, which generally follow a dry season.

AN Arkansas man found that after he had married a woman that she was a widow, and he had helped to hang her first husband. It is presumed that she married him out of revenge.

GENERAL THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, has obtained a patent for an electric light which he claims can be constructed one-third cheaper than Edison's, and is equally as good.

THE retiree court in Tennessee does not appear to work as satisfactory as was expected by its advocates. This is an intermediate court brought into life for the purpose of lightening the docket of the supreme court, which had become too voluminous through the fact of his making the application would be strong proof of madness, and that his recent wild three-column attack on senator Johnston and other things in his paper would corroborate it. The application for a receiver was expected this afternoon, but was not made so far as the courts are concerned. The cases will go on simultaneously in two of our courts.

## DESIGNS FOR HAWAIIAN COINAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—Hitherto the Hawaiian government has depended upon the mixed coinage of other countries for its currency. Recently it decided to make its own coin and to adopt the decimal system of the United States, with the exception of the dime, for which is substituted an issue of a dollar as a convenient unit. The coinage of the dollar, half and quarter. A London Snowden, superintendent of the mint in this city, was given the honor of arranging for the design of the new coins and legends to be placed upon the coinage, and he has just completed the work. The designs for all the coins are very beautiful. The new coins will probably begin in San Francisco next week.

## A REWARD FOR STOLEN DIAMONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—On August 24 Robert J. Walsh, of New York, and his wife were returning to New York from Asbury Park, by way of Elizabethport. During the trip Mr. Walsh left his seat in the car, leaving a black hand-satchel, containing jewelry and other valuables, in the hands of a large crowd of passengers. The satchel was not missed until he arrived in New York, and he has since been unable to find it. The valuables are believed to be in this city and a reward of \$500 has been offered for their return.

## McLEAN'S SORT OF OLD HICKORY.

From the Carversville Reporter. Governor McDaniel has done two admirable things of late. One was the appointment of Dr. Willis Westmoreland, of Atlanta, physician to the penitentiary. The other was the selection of a board of commissioners to manage the erection of the new capital building. Neither of these gentlemen had any previous record, and yet they were appointed over the heads of a host of applicants. Our governor is a sort of "Old Hickory" Jackson man, and he has a head of his own, and the courage behind him to carry them through.

## HITS ON THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

BOSTON, September 17.—Major McGrath, of the United States secret service, reports that unknown parties recently passed worthless bills upon the Boston tradesmen. These bills are headed "The Irish Republic" and purport to be signed by John O. Mahoney, agent for the Irish republic, and K. D. Fallon, F. S. F. B., probably standing for financial secretary of the Irish republic. They are dated March 17, 1886, and promise six months after the knowledge of the Irish republic to pay the bearer five dollars. The bills would readily be taken for five-dollar greenbacks.

## "HO OR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I see that I am quoted as saying in a little talk to the truck convention in Thomaston on the 6th inst., that \$28.75 was the highest return on a melon received from the sale of melons in this season. What I said was that I received the highest returns on one of the ships who consigned to R. F. Baker & Co., of Chicago; the highest was \$28.75. I received from A. M. DeWolfe & Co., of your city, \$15.40, which was the highest. I need correct.

## A PREACHER'S ACT.

NEW YORK, September 18.—James Kemlo, Methodist minister, Newark, New Jersey, to-day made a determined attempt to kill his wife, Fannie, and then take his own life. The couple visited the clergyman's mother in Brooklyn, and while alone quarreled, when, as it appears, the man drove a large butcher knife into his wife's throat, and then drew the weapon over his own throat, jumped out of a window of the room which is on the fourth floor of the building. Both were taken to the hospital, but it is thought that neither can survive.

## THE FINDING OF CHARLEY MCCOMAS.

FORT SCOTT, KS., September 18.—Private dispatches received here to-night from reliable sources at Silver City, New Mexico, by Hon. E. F. Ware, announce the finding of Charley McComas, the little son of Judge and Mrs. McComas, who were butchered by the Indians in Arizona some months ago, and report him in good health. The parties who have him claim fifty thousand dollars reward, which will be paid. No particulars.

## THE HAWAIIAN PROTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—The following has been received from Honolulu: The Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, without notifying the foreign representatives, has sent a formal protest to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the United States, and the Netherlands, against annexation by alien or colonial powers in the Pacific ocean. No authority is known for his action, which is generally disapproved.

## A NEW MEXICAN TRAGEDY.

DENVER, September 18.—Last Friday five cowboys under the influence of liquor attacked a Mexican merchant of Ute creek, New Mexico, named Don Macdonia Aragon. The latter armed himself with a repeating rifle, killed two of his assailants, and wounded others, and died himself twelve hours from wounds received in the fight.

## BIG NEWSPEAPER REDUCTION.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Much surprise was manifested among newspaper men this morning, upon reading in flaming red letters upon the margin of the first page of the New York Times, that henceforth that paper would be sold for two cents a copy and \$5 a year—previous prices stood four cents a copy and \$10 a year.

## McGEECH OUT OF COURT.

CHICAGO, September 18.—J. R. Beverley, receiver of the assets of McGeech & Co., has been released from his trust by order of the court and directed to turn over all effects in his hands to McGeech, the creditor on whose petition the receiver was appointed having acknowledged that the claim is satisfied, and his suit against them being dismissed.

## RAISING THE TAXES.

HAVANA, September 18.—A Spanish steamer which arrived here to-day brought an order from the government raising direct taxes on the island of Cuba fifty per cent. The date at which the new order is to take effect has not yet been fixed.

## SOUTHSIDE VIEW.

His work for the Rev. W. J. Scott, of the north Georgia conference, containing his replies to Drs. Whedon and Haygood will appear in a few days. Parties desiring it can procure it at Phillips & Crew's book store as early as Saturday next.

## FALLURE.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Abraham & Edward Wallace, fancy goods, 452 Broadway, assigned to-day to Frederick Lewis, giving preferences amounting to \$121,598.

## A COPIOUS SHOWER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 17.—A copious rain fell yesterday, the first shower in this section for nine weeks.

## ANIMALS AT SEA.

## THE CAMEL WITH A HUMP ON HIS SHOULDER.

The Ship Independence Stranded with Her Cargo of Live Freight—Capt. Robert's Sea Friends to His American Friend, Mrs. John W. Garrett. The Peculiarities of the Animals.

From the Baltimore Sun. New York, September 17.—The Italian steamship Independence, which drove ashore in a fog yesterday morning is still on the beach off Jones' inlet, and seems to be settling more amiably. The cargo will have to be taken out before she can be floated. She has on board the dromedaries for Druid hill park, sent to Mr. John W. Garrett by King Humbert of Italy. They are in perfect condition and lively. A steam launch to-night will go down and bring them here for immediate shipment to Baltimore. They are between decks in comfortable stalls. Daniel S. Curran, the gentleman who carried Damascus, Mr. Garrett's gift, to King Humbert, brought the dromedaries over as a return gift. King Humbert has a grand park of 15,000 acres, near Pisa, with all kinds of wild animals in it. Among other animals in the park are one hundred and seventy camels. The animals are of two breeds. They are four in number, two males and two females, ranging from five to eight years of age. The males have carried freight, and the females are unbroken. Kondjoli, male, and Romeo, female, have taken the longest trip, having been in succession at Milan. They are magnificent animals, light buff in color, about eight feet high, and weigh from nine hundred to one thousand pounds each. Romeo has bred some fine colts, and it is thought will soon have an addition to her family.

The other male is Vando and the other female (Cais), the latter very dark in color. There are no finer camels bred. They are valued at five hundred dollars each. Dromedaries are divided into two classes, freight carriers and racers for carrying despatches. These are racers, and the fastest one hundred consecutive miles in a day without food or water, beating a horse for distance in a certain time. For short distances they can make about fifteen miles an hour. They go without water in winter five and in summer three days without inconvenience. They are fed plenty of food and water throughout the journey. It blew hard during the storm which stranded the steamer, but these animals did not roll more than she left Gibraltar, and there was no inconvenience to man or beast before she struck.

February 24, 1877, Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, made a report showing the purchase and importation of the camel, and its employment for purposes of transportation in the military service of the United States. Under the appropriation of \$50,000, made in 1876, seven camels were imported. Mr. Davis had great faith in the camel. They were used to carry government express and mails across the plains, and were in successful operation until the civil war broke out, when they were scattered over the plains. Different parties secured them, and people went out breeding them on their own account. Those at present in the Philadelphia Zoo were obtained from the strays of the government. Some of the camels in the domestic source are now wild in the vicinity of the Philadelphia Zoo, and are a great nuisance. Some domestic camels also exist there from this source, and are used for plowing. Some years ago, in Central Park, all the camels were mowed by machine drawn by camels.

The camels breed readily and regularly in captivity, and are going to be a great source of profit to their owners. In their native country the foal is wrapped in swaddling clothes when born and is carried by its mother. The mother and foal are healthy in confinement and there is every reason to suppose that the camels will be a great source of profit to their owners. They are a great source of profit to their owners. They are a great source of profit to their owners.

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**Joking a Senator.**  
Last night in the session of the senate President Boynton vacated the chair and asked Senator Greer to take his place. The young law-maker promptly ascended the stand and was dispatching business with a rush. Now it happens that the senator is from one of the counties most vitally affected by the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. His astonishment therefore knew no bounds when one of the secretaries read a resolution that "whereas, the senate had received information that the Marietta and North Georgia railroad had been wrongfully treated and mismanaged, therefore, be it resolved that they be taken from that company and distributed among the stockholders."

By an agreement, Senator Jones arose and in the most solemn terms protested against the passage of the resolution. Senator Doolittle favored it, and made a powerful speech in its advocacy. Senator Meldrum also favored the resolution in strong terms. Senator Greer was growing troubled when Senator Peoples moved to "divide the question." Some senator called the eyes and nose, whereupon Senator Doolittle raised the point that the eyes and nose could not be divided on a resolution.

"Oh, yes they can, yes they can," answered the young president. The senate was going ahead and had a good deal of fun at the expense of the popular young senator, when the president resumed the chair and stopped the proceedings. It may be well to state that the senate is pretty well up with its work, and the general assembly will hardly remain in session more than a week longer.

**A sudden death.**  
Miss Pauline Davis, who resides with her mother on Davis street, near the corner of Hunter, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of what was supposed to be heart disease. She gave no indication of illness until the last moment of her life and was in the yard at the time of her occurrence. She was about seventeen years of age, and was a beautiful and much loved young lady. Her sudden death has caused much sorrow among her friends. She is expected to be married in a few days.

**Reception to-night.**  
Colonel Richard Peters yesterday issued invitations to a large number of citizens, subscribers to and persons known to be interested in the rebuilding of the H. L. Kimball house, to a reception at his residence this evening at 8.15 p. m. The gathering will embrace the most prominent citizens of Atlanta, and prove a congratulatory occasion over the prospect of the speedy resurrection of our great hotel.

**POSTAL POINTS.**  
Superintendent of distribution Seifert has abandoned the cigar and is now smoking a pipe.

Eighty postal clerks receive their pay through the Atlanta postoffice. The monthly pay roll is about \$100,000.

There is a package of "Goldbeck's Musical Art" in the post office, and during its transit the wrapper was torn off.

The Central railroad mail train has changed, and of course the hours for closing the mail on that train changed. Patrons of the postoffice having bulletin number 4 will change the figures 6:30 to 8:30 in the schedule for closing the mail.

There are thirty-eight men employed in the Atlanta post office. Of these, thirty-four are voters and four are minors. Thus the republican cause is robbed of four votes. The employees twenty-three are married and fifteen are single.

The new two-cent stamp will arrive this week with the invoice of two-cent stamps will come the stamped envelopes of the same denomination. Superintendent Seifert desires those who use the "requisite envelope" to send in their orders as soon as possible.

The new mail lock went into general use the first of the month. Postmaster Camp was present when the lock was selected. He says there were about seventy locks exhibited at the time the selection was made and that the different patterns were made every ten years.

**Supreme Court of Georgia.**  
ATLANTA, GA., September 18, 1883.

List of circuits showing the cases remaining undispensed of:

Albany circuit..... 1 Cherokee circuit..... 19

South-west circuit..... 1 Augusta circuit..... 2

Patuxent circuit..... 14 Middle circuit..... 7

Chattahoochee circuit..... 20 Columbus circuit..... 1

Macon circuit..... 34 Brunswick circuit..... 2

Flint circuit..... 29 Eastern circuit..... 3

Lowndes circuit..... 17 Northern circuit..... 40

Rome circuit..... 10 Atlanta circuit..... 39

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 24. Dismissed.

No. 25. Waltenholts vs. State. Dismissed.

No. 14. Argument concluded.

No. 26. Real vs. Clark et al. Equity, from Dougherty. C. B. Wooten; D. H. Pope, for plaintiff in error. G. V. Wright; R. F. Lyon; W. A. Hawkins; D. A. Vason, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Lyon, court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

Mr. Bob Glass is at home from New York.

Mr. David H. Dougherty has returned from the eastern market.

Colonel C. B. Hudson, of Schley, arrived in the city last evening.

Miss Dougherty, who has been some time in New York, has returned.

Hon. W. W. Thomas, assistant commissioner from Athens, arrived at the Markham last evening.

Mr. C. H. Tilton, the accomplished representative of the Campbell Printing Press company, of New York, is a guest at the Markham. He numbers a host of friends in Atlanta.

Hon. Hugh A. Corley, ex-land commissioner of Florida and present land agent of Sir Edward Reed, in Florida, with his daughter, are registered at the Markham.

Mrs. Eliza Harris Stewart left Atlanta yesterday by the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line train and in charge of twelve young ladies for Staunton, Va. They are going to attend the Wesleyan female college at that place.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**

Warren Ray, 62 South street, New York, will dispatch schooner

Angela for Brunswick, Ga., on September 24th.

**LITTLEFIELD & TISON, Agents, BRUNSWICK, GA.**

**POULTRY SHIPPERS' ATTENTION:**  
Collins' Patent

**STEEL FOLDING POULTRY COOP.**  
Space and weight economized in our perfectly ventilated, durable, clean and attractive coops. Made entirely of steel, one-half the weight of wooden coops and one-fourth the size when folded. Sample cost \$1.25. Livers, turkeys, etc. Address, The Collins' Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.**

**LEA & PERRINS.**

Imports the most delicious (taste and smell) EXTRACT

of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, Mass., 1851.

"I feel LEA & PERRINS' sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold and used throughout the world.

**JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.**



**MAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by ROYAL BROS. Atlanta, Ga.

**R. H. KNAFF, AUCTIONEER.**

I will sell on the Premises at 5 p. m., MONDAY SEPTEMBER 24th

**STRICTLY GILT EDGE LOT**

**ON WASHINGTON ST.,**

Opposite the Site Selected by the

**STATE OF GEORGIA**

For the New

**MILLION DOLLAR CAPITOL.**

THIS LOT FRONTS ON THE WEST SIDE of Washington street sixty (60) feet, extending back to the rear line of the lot one hundred and one (101) feet on the one side, and has upon it a six room brick cottage and a two room, new frame house. The property is situated in the South of the Central Presbyterian Church, and adjoins the property of Captain E. A. Warner on the North. Withholding nothing, especially at this point, has no superior in the city of Atlanta, being thoroughly macadamized, the cars of the Atlanta street railroad passing every fifteen minutes, and the Capitol Park immediately in front. What could be more desirable in a residence street? The Capitol building is now under construction. The lot is situated in the center of the city. The present Central Presbyterian Church is to be taken down, and judging from the Architect's plans the new building will be the handsomest and finest in the city. Titles perfect; terms cash. Plans ready on Wednesday, 19th. R. H. KNAFF, Auctioneer, 8 East Alabama street.

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE FIRM OF SMITH & CARPENTER IS HEREBY dissolved by the mutual consent of E. M. Carpenter. The business will be continued at the old stand, 65 Peachtree street, by C. J. Smith, who assumes all debts of the old firm, and pays all accounts due the late firm. Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, and by diligent attention to business the new firm hopes to receive a continuance of the same. C. J. SMITH, E. M. CARPENTER.

September 17, 1883.

**J. EDWARD KIRBY & CO.**

(LATE OF BALTIMORE, MD.)

**GENERAL CONTRACTORS.**

Office 311-2 Broad Street, Up-Stairs.

BUILDERS OF BRICK AND STONE SEWERS, Cement Pavements and Cellar Floors a specialty. All work done at the shortest notice and guaranteed.

REFERENCES:

H. W. Grady, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION; Rhode Hill, 29 Peachtree street; E. M. Clark, 27 Peachtree street; W. W. Cox, President Atlanta National Bank; Ray & Eichberg, architects, 195 Broad street; E. M. Linder, architect, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets; Dr. A. W. Calhoun, 38 Broad street.

Established in 1857.

**AT 95 WHITEHALL STREET,**

Atlanta, Georgia,

**PETER LYNCH**

DEALER IN

**GROCERIES,**

PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIDER.

Bottled Ale and Porter, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Hollow-ware, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Harness, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in all proper seasons, etc.

**VARIETY STORE,**

Dealing in nearly everything. Large Stocks, Good Goods and Small Profits is my motto. Just received a large lot of New Turnip-seeds of all kinds. Also Mason's Metal and Glass-top and Millville Fruit jars. Terms Cash. All orders from the city and country accompanied with the cash will be promptly and faithfully filled as low as the lowest. Atlanta, August 11, 1883. PETER LYNCH.

State of Georgia, County of Fulton—To the Superior Court of said County.

**Application for Charter.**

THE PETITION OF WILLIAM M. PENDLETON, John N. Swift, Jr., G. J. Dallas, H. A. Boynton, Alexander Jordan, H. R. S. Duck, J. W. Morrow and J. M. Alexander, of Atlanta, Georgia, and their associates, together with such other names as they may hereafter associate with them, pray your Honorable court to be incorporated, and constituted a body politic, under the name and style of the Atlanta Talc and Soapstone Mining and Manufacturing Company, who shall have power in their own names, or as agents for others, to purchase, sell, work or otherwise dispose of lands, talc, soapstone, mines and minerals, and mines and minerals of other properties, to improve, work or utilize the same by mining, manufacturing, or chemical processes, and to sell or otherwise dispose of their products, whether in their raw or manufactured state; and under that name shall have a common seal, which they may alter or amend at pleasure; may be and be deemed, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, and have all of the attributes of a legal corporation under the laws of this State.

That the capital stock of the Company shall be Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into one hundred shares of Five Hundred Dollars each, with the right to increase said capital stock by a vote of a majority of said stock, to One Million Dollars, that ten percent of the capital stock of this Company has actually been paid in.

That in all matters which require the vote of the stockholders of said Company, they shall have the right and power to vote by proxy. That the corporation may at any time after the granting of this charter assemble for their purposes, by the election of a board of five or more directors, who shall appoint officers to manage the affairs of the company under their authority, and in accordance with such regulations and by-laws as may from time to time be adopted by them.

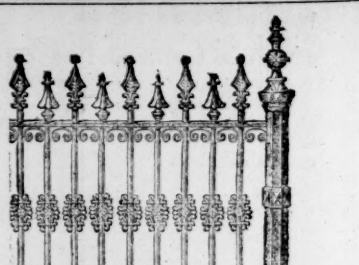
That the Company shall have power to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any real or personal property, such real estate or personal property as may be necessary or desirable for their purposes, to negotiate money on mortgage, or conveyance of its property, and do any lawful act for the furtherance of the objects of the Company. There shall be no individual liability of the stockholders of this company, except for the balance that may be due and unpaid on the capital stock subscribed for by them.

The principal office and place of business of said Company is to be in Atlanta, Georgia, and they may establish their works, mines, factories or agencies at any other place or places they may deem proper for the best interest of the Company. Patrons of the company are incorporated for twenty years, with privilege of renewal.

Filed in office 11th day of August, 1883.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true extract from the minutes of Public Superior Court.



**THE E. T. BARNUM WIRE & IRON WORKS.**

DETROIT, MICH.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Fencing, Roof Cresting, Weather Vanes, Balcony Railings and Ornamental Iron Works.

E. T. BARNUM, President.

THEODORE PAISONS, Vice-President.

F. H. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary.

Messrs. THOMAS M. CLARKE & CO. HAVE taken the Atlanta Agency of the above well-known establishment, the largest of the kind in the country. Ornamental Iron Work is all the rage the country over, and is being introduced on many of Atlanta's new buildings. Mr. C. J. GILBERT, the General Agent for the Works, will be in Atlanta next week to receive bids, estimates, specifications, etc., and can be found at THOS. M. CLARKE & CO.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for building the Orphan's Home, Decatur, Ga., until 12 m., September 20th, at office of P. & G. T. Dodd. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga., and also at the Home, Decatur, Ga., until 12 m., September 20th, at office of P. & G. T. Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.

W. P. PATILLO, Building Committee.

sepls 10d

**PLANT**

SPINACH, DWARF GERMAN KALE, LETTUCE, RADISH, MUSTARD, TURNIPS, LARGE YOK CABBAGE, Red Dutch and Winstington Cabbage, FRENCH SHALLOTTS, ONION SETS, CLOVER, GRASS, BARLEY, RYE, OATS AND WHEAT.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., 27 Marietta Street.

**EXCURSIONS TO LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.**

FOR INFORMATION AS TO EXCURSIONS TO Louisville and Cincinnati, Exhibitions at the \$10.00 rate for round trip September 20th and 21st, apply to Agents Cincinnati Southern Railway, 36 Wall street.

T. T. GIBNEY, Genl. Supt. Agt. TIM C. MURPHY, Pass. Agt.

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN STEAM BOOM WORKS for the present will be at 70 Whitehall street. All parties indebted to same will oblige by making immediate settlement.

FALVEY & HEIRI K. Proprietors.

**M. C. BALKCOM,**

NO. 90 ELLIOTT ST.,

—DEALER IN—

**COAL AND WOOD**

Bring or Telephone me Orders for

COAL CREEK, POPLAR CREEK, JELICO MOUNTAIN, GLEN MARY and ANTHRACITE COAL.

Oak, Hickory and Pine Wood in any length desired. I have, as everybody knows, the best facilities for obtaining first-class Coal and Wood business in Atlanta, and if favored with ever so small an order, will fill promptly and appreciate it. Respectfully, M. C. B.

**FOR SALE**

**MAGNIFICENT WATER POWER.**

**SITE OF THOMASTON FACTORY.**

TWO PRIVILEGES OF 120 HORSE-POWER each; either of which is capable of operating six or eight thousand spindles of all kinds. An inexhaustible supply of granite right on the spot. Water never fails. Easy of access and healthy. Refers to Dr. A. F. Weaver, Thomas, Ga. Address, su we

**NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,**

Broad and Chestnut Streets,

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Location unsurpassed; newly furnished and improved, with 300 rooms, offers attractions superior to any hotel in Philadelphia.

L. O. MALTBY, Proprietor.

**SWIFTS' SPECIFIC**

Is not a triumph of science, but is a revelation through the instinct of the nurtured savage, and is a complete antidote to all kinds of Blood Poison and Skin Humor.

Swift's Specific has cured me of Scrofula, which is hereditary in my family. I have suffered with it for many years, and have tried a great many physicians and all sorts of treatment, but to no purpose, and when I began to take Swift's Specific I was in a horrible condition, but thanks to this great remedy I am rid of the disease. There is no doubt that it is the greatest medicine in existence, and I hope any who doubt will write to me. E. C. HAWES, Clarksville, Va.

After suffering twenty-five years with a painful Dry Tetter, and trying many physicians, I was at last relieved by the use of Swift's Specific, and I cheerfully commend it to all similarly afflicted.

REV. L. R. BRANTHAM, Macon, Ga.

**\$1,000 REWARD.**

Will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on Analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodine Potassium, or any mineral substance.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, ATLANTA, GA.

Write for the little book, which will be mailed free.

Price: Small size, \$1.00 per bottle, Large size (holding double quantity) \$1.75 bottles. All Druggists sell it.

## TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourself!

Postmaster-General Graham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescott, Manager.....\$1,366,300

Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Joe. H. Chesley, President.....464,900

Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President.....125,100

Paid to New Orleans National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President.....85,500

Paid to Union National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President.....64,450

Paid to Citizens Bank, E. L. Carriere, President.....57,000

Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President.....30,000

Paid to Germania National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier.....37,000

Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier.....13,150

Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchell, Cashier.....8,200

Total paid as above.....\$2,253,650

Paid in sums of under \$1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States.....2,627,410

Total paid by all.....\$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legitimacy and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State Authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

**CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.**

Tickets Only \$5. Shares in proportion

**LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.**

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for the monthly and semi-annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

JOHN T. COOPER, Commissioner.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

Prizes offered for the year 1883, for the Louisiana State Lottery Company, are as follows: One grand prize of \$100,000; one prize of \$50,000; one prize of \$25,000; one prize of \$10,000; one prize of \$5,000; one prize of \$2,500; one prize of \$1,250; one prize of \$625; one prize of \$312.50; one prize of \$156.25; one prize of \$78.12; one prize of \$39.06; one prize of \$19.53; one prize of \$9.76; one prize of \$4.88; one prize of \$2.44; one prize of \$1.22; one prize of \$0.61; one prize of \$0.30; one prize of \$0.15; one prize of \$0.07; one prize of \$0.03; one prize of \$0.01; one prize of \$0.005; one prize of \$0.0025; one prize of \$0.00125; one prize of \$0.000625; one prize of \$0.0003125; one prize of \$0.00015625; one prize of \$0.000078125; one prize of \$0.0000390625; one prize of \$0.00001953125; one prize of \$0.000009765625; one prize of \$0.0000048828125; one prize of \$0.00000244140625; one prize of \$0.000001220703125; one prize of \$0.0000006103515625; one prize of \$0.00000030517578125; one prize of \$0.000000152587890625; one prize of \$0.0000000762939453125; one prize of \$0.00000003814697265625; one prize of \$0.000000019073486328125; one prize of \$0.0000000095367431640625; one prize of \$0.00000000476837158203125; one prize of \$0.000000002384185791015625; one prize of \$0.0000000011920928955078125; one prize of \$0.00000000059604644775390625; one prize of \$0.000000000298023223876953125; one prize of \$0.0000000001490116119384765625; one prize of \$0.00000000007450580596923828125; one prize of \$0.000000000037252902984619140625; one prize of \$0.0000000000186264514923095703125; one prize of \$0.00000000000931322574615478515625; one prize of \$0.000000000004656612873077392578125; one prize of \$0.0000000000023283064365386962890625; one prize of \$0.00000000000116415321826934814453125; one prize of \$0.000000000000582076609134674072265625; one prize of \$0.0000000000002910383045673370361328125; one prize of \$0.00000000000014551915228366851806640625; one prize of \$0.000000000000072759576141834259033203125; one prize of \$0.0000000000000363797880709171295166015625; one prize of \$0.00000000000001818989403545856475830078125; one prize of \$0.000000000000009094947017729282379150390625; one prize of \$0.0000000000000045474735088646411895751953125; one prize of \$0.00000000000000227373675443232059478759765625; one prize of \$0.000000000000001136868377216160297393798828125; one prize of \$0.0000000000000005684341886080801486968994140625; one prize of \$0.00000000000000028421709430404007434844970703125; one prize of \$0.000000000000000142108547152020037174224853515625; one prize of \$0.0000000000000000710542735760100185871124267578125; one prize of \$0.00000000000000003552713678800500929355621337890625; one prize of \$0.000000000000000017763568394002500464778106689453125; one prize of \$0.00000000000000000888178419700125002323889033447265625







## THROUGH THE CITY.

## A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

**The Day's Events in Public Office—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Some of General Interest, Etc.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, whose home is on Stonewall street, is dangerously ill of fever.

Officer Norman is again confined to his bed. His wound gave him a great deal of trouble yesterday.

Mr. Hugh A. Fraser, brother of Mr. Colin M. Fraser, was buried Sunday, 16th inst., at his home in Sevierville, East Tennessee.

Monroe Ellis, the negro switch hand whose leg was so badly crushed last week, is doing remarkably well. His physician anticipates an early recovery.

Thomas Graves, a white boy about ten years of age, was killed by a mule yesterday near the East Tennessee depot. Two ribs on his right side were broken. The mule escaped unhurt.

The question of a contract with the chamber of commerce whereby the city officers will be provided with quarters in their new building was discussed quite freely on the streets yesterday.

Yesterday morning Abe Henson, a negro man, whose home was on Haynes street, was found dead in his bed by his wife. Henson had been sick some time and his death, though sudden, was not unexpected.

Ella Marshall, a negro girl, was yesterday arrested upon a warrant charging her with larceny. The complainant is a negro man named Jefferson, who avers that the accused stole a watch from him Sunday night.

The board of police commissioners will convene in special session this week for the purpose of purchasing arms for the police force in accordance with the resolution adopted by the city council Monday night.

The special session of the city council tomorrow night will be held at the mayor's office. The question of the lease of the ground floor of the chamber of commerce for the city officers will be agitated. The James building will also be heard from.

The residence of Mr. George Crawford, on Simpson street, was entered by burglars last night before last, and a small amount of money was taken from a bureau drawer. Mr. Crawford awoke just as the burglar was making an exit through a window, which he had opened.

Sank Jasper, a white boy whose home is near the Western and Atlantic railroad near the city limits, fell from the top of a freight car upon which he was riding yesterday when near Thurmond street. He was knocked senseless by his fall, but escaped without any serious injury.

Mr. Henry Davis, who resides in Newton county, was in the city yesterday searching for a mule which was stolen from his place near Covington Monday morning. The mule had not been recovered last night, and Mr. Davis posted a description of the animal at police headquarters.

The West End street car company's construction force will begin work on Peters street near Walker street tomorrow. The force is now busy in front of Judge Collier's residence on Nelson street. At that point the street car track is two feet below the present surface of the earth.

Mary Bowie, a bright mulatto about sixteen years of age, was yesterday morning arrested by Captains Couch and Crim upon a telegram from Macon. The girl fled from her parental roof in the central city and came to Atlanta Sunday. Her arrest was made in accordance with a telegram from her mother, who will reach Atlanta today.

## FINANCIAL CURIOS.

## A Couple of Rare Numismatic Treasures Obtained by

A gentleman who has something of a passion for collecting curiosities, yesterday exhibited to a *CONSTITUTION* reporter a receipt for a registered package addressed to a firm in Philadelphia.

"You wouldn't guess in a thousand years," said he, "what was in that package."

"Then I won't waste so much time trying. What was it?"

"Well, one of the articles was a one-cent copper coin of the year 1790. You know they are quite rare and nearly three weeks ago—well, the other day, the public schools opened—a neighbor's boy got it in some sort of trade from one of his school-fellows. It fell under my eyes and I examined a list of rare coins and found this one was included. I bought it from the little fellow for fifty cents on speculation, as I did not know what it was really worth. I sent a pencil scratching of it to Philadelphia and received an offer of \$10 for it. I propose to divide the offer with the boy all the same."

"Well, what was there else in the package?"

"A one thousand dollar confederate states bond, known as one of the cotton bonds of 1861. I heard of it some time ago while on a business trip to Griffin. I wrote to this Philadelphia firm and found I could get \$35 for it. The owner agreed to sell it at that price. So you see I will make \$22 net by this little speculation."

"Is there much speculation in these rare coins and bonds?"

"You had no idea how much there really is. Why, go into almost any bank or store and offer an old half dollar and notice how seven out of ten of the parties will scan it closely to see if it is on some list they have cut out of a newspaper and tell you. I tell you it is a square pick up now, when you get hold of a desirable coin in the current of trade."

The reporter examined his own exchequer but there was no speculation in his eye when he withdrew his list from his pocket and his pile of nickels and shaves, cars tickets.

## THE GRANT PARK.

## A New and Important Route to be Opened—A Few Words About the Work.

The Grant park now affords one of the most pleasant places in or near the city for driving. Work has been suspended temporarily and the drives are left in good condition with absolutely no dust. It is believed that in a few days work will be begun on the opening of Anderson street from Washington across McDonough to the park.

By that route a splendid drive will be secured on the macadamized roads as far as Anderson street and from that point out the finest views anywhere around the city can be obtained. This drive to the park will take visitors to Augusta avenue, which begins at a point on the western side of the park, and connects with the other avenues.

When the visitor is within a quarter of a mile of the park he is on the summit of one of the highest hills anywhere near the city, and the prospect on all sides is very fine. A splendid view of the city is obtained—the tall houses, yards and steeples rising like a panorama before him. To the left the houses become more scattered and finally give place to the woods that skirt the city.

Further around the hills and valleys covered with trees stretch away for several miles, while to the east the park is almost beneath the visitor, sitting as it does between two hills. Fort Hill in the park is about opposite the point just described, and makes a handsome picture as the visitor approaches by the new route. Yesterday a *CONSTITUTION* man rode out to the park with a gentleman who has taken much interest in the enterprise. Said he:

"Work on the park should not be suspended for a day. The city can and should keep the work going on under the careful and economical management which has controlled it so far. The capital is soon to be built on the city hall property, Washington and McDonough streets are the finest drives ever saw, and there is every reason why the city council should keep the park up with the other improvements on the

side of the city which in the past has had so little encouragement. The city received \$15,000 from the Oglethorpe park sale, and it was understood that the money would be put into another resort. It has been the impression that it would be expended on the Grant park. So far, the commissioners have spent \$3,000 to wonderful advantage, as any man will tell you who rides through the miles of excellent shady drives in the park. I have no interest in the matter, except that interest which is felt by every citizen who is decidedly of the opinion that the work should be pushed certainly as long as it can be so well managed as it has been by the present board."

The work has been suspended because the appropriation has been exhausted. There is no doubt that when the park is put in order it will be a most popular resort and one that will be visited by great numbers of people.

## RICHARDSON-JONES.

## Railroad Tickets for Two and a Pleasant Trip for Both.

Yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. W. L. Richardson and Miss Freddie Jones were united in marriage at 144 Ivy street. The ceremony was performed in a beautiful and impressive manner by the Rev. Dr. Gwin in the presence of a large number of the contracting parties' friends and relatives. After the ceremony an elegant repast was served and then the bride and groom were driven to the Union passenger depot, where they boarded the train for an extended bridal tour. Mr. Richardson is well known in Atlanta. He is a young man of good business qualifications and his industry and gentlemanly deportment have won for him many friends in this city who congratulate him upon having won so accomplished a bride.

## A GRAND FOUNTAIN.

## Trying to Secure a Large Drinking Fountain From a California Philanthropist.

Sometime ago a Dr. Cogswell, a wealthy and philanthropic gentleman of San Francisco, published a notice in which he offered each of the principal cities of the union a large drinking fountain for public use, upon application properly addressed to him. Yesterday a gentleman of Atlanta who knows the San Francisco gentleman well wrote him suggesting that the position and importance of Atlanta eminently pointed it out as a proper recipient of the benefaction proposed. He asked for the particulars and a favorable consideration of the needs of Atlanta in the fountain line. It is not doubted that the suggestion will find favor in the eyes of the California party. If so, it is proposed to ask the city council to pass a resolution formally accepting the gift and ordering a location and proper surroundings for the gift. The fountains are said to be very handsome in design and to cost from \$1,800 to \$3,000 each. It is one of the latter class which is suggested should be tendered to the city of the state empire state. The response from Dr. Cogswell will be anxiously awaited.

## GOING TO THE CHAIN GANG.

## Jim Brady, the Negro who Killed Petty Begins to Pay

Mr. Will Turner, of the penitentiary department, reached Atlanta yesterday from Greensboro. He had with him Jim Brady, the negro who was convicted a few days ago in Greene county superior court of the murder of Petty, the barkeeper. Brady was heavily ironed and was transferred to the city prison and given a cell which he occupied alone until last night, when he was placed aboard the Western and Atlantic train for transportation to the Dade county coal mines.

During his temporary imprisonment in Atlanta Brady was interrogated by a *CONSTITUTION* reporter. Brady is decidedly a hard-looking character. He is about five feet seven inches high, will weigh about 140 or 150 pounds, and is almost black. He is a young negro. He was attired in an old suit, but without shoes.

"Where are you going?" asked the reporter. "To the chain gang," was his reply.

"For what?"

"I don't know."

"Did you kill somebody?"

"No."

"Weren't you charged with killing some one?"

"Yes."

"Who was he?"

"I don't remember his name just now, and I didn't kill him. I am going to the chain gang for nothing. That's all I know and all I have got to say." Having said which Brady retreated to the back of his cell and sat down.

## AN OLD WOMAN'S STORY.

## About the Convicts Who Escaped From Lockett's Camp at Chattahoochee River.

Yesterday morning a *CONSTITUTION* reporter was accosted by a gentleman who informed him that he had just had a conversation with a negro who had seen Wilson, Slade, Johnson and Singletary subsequent to their escape from the convict camp on the Chattahoochee river. The gentleman then recounted what the negro woman had told him. The story was a thrilling one, and in order to obtain the details the reporter procured the woman's name and sought her out. At Malinda Thornton's house, near the old mineral spring, the object of his search was found. She was an aged colored woman and her home is on the Nickajack mountain, near the Chattahoochee river. Her name is Patsy Harman, who was on a visit to the city. The old woman was bristling with indignation as she related the story. Her mission she began her story. She said that early Sunday morning while she and her husband were breakfasting in the kitchen, there was a knock upon their front door. They opened the door and saw four men, three white and one black, standing in the doorway. Three of them had on convict garb, while the fourth was attired in a pair of dark pantaloons, and a white shirt.

Two of the white men had guns but the companions were unarmed. The sight of the convict guard and the guns frightened the old man but before he could utter a word the white man without the stripes said:

"Old man, this is all right. I am not going to harm you. These are two convicts who escaped and I am taking them back to camp. That one with a gun is a 'trusty.' We want some breakfast and you will get paid for it."

This statement relieved the old man's mind. His fears were dissipated and the anticipated recompense for his grub rendered him polite. He went to the kitchen and the guard was in a hurry and wanted only something in their hands. He followed the old man to the kitchen and in a second gathered up all there was on the table. This he divided with his three companions. As soon as the division of the grub had been made the "guard" turned to the darkey and in a harsh voice said:

"Old man, shell them pants and that shirt."

As he was applying his gun with his hand. The truth quickly flashed on the old man's mind, but he obeyed orders and in a second more one of the convicts jumped into his clothing. They then demanded another suit but got only a second shirt and quickly left. During the change in clothing they informed the darkey that if he told anyone who might be following them that they had been there they would kill him.

Chief of Police Connolly yesterday received an "underground telegram" concerning the escaped convicts. Immediately after its receipt three of the best officers on the force "quietly" stole away. The departure of the three officers subsequent to the receipt of the telegram indicates that there must be something in the intelligence but the chief declines to talk about it. It is definitely known now however that the escape was preconcerted and that the convicts had arranged every detail among themselves before they left the camp. These details are now known to the lessees and the probabilities are that they will result in the capture of the quartette.

## COLD POISON.

## JOHN MARSHALL TAKES LAUDANUM AND DIES.

A Well Known Printer Eats a Nice Day's Spree with a Dose that Sends Him on the Long Sleep—Conflicting Statements as to His Object in Taking the Poison, Etc.

Last night about half past eight o'clock Mr. John Marshall, a well known printer, died at his home on Moore street from an overdose of laudanum. Whether it was taken with intent to suicide or not is not known. Marshall had been on a nine-days spree and in taking the morphine stated that he did it to induce sleep, as his system was considerably racked by dissipation. About ten days ago he took a vial and a half of laudanum to produce sleep and his wife became alarmed and called in a physician who stated that if he had taken three times that amount no fatal effects would have followed. It may be that the advice led Marshall to have less dread of the drug. His spree continued until yesterday. During the day he was in front of the Journal office, where he worked, asking a companion for the loan of a dime, but declining to take it from him and poured the contents of the bottle on the floor. Marshall then lay down and went to sleep. About six o'clock, Mr. James Woodward, a printer, was passing the house and being an acquaintance, stopped at the gate moment to talk to Mrs. Marshall. She told him of the fact that her husband had taken the poison, but relying on the statement of the physician, that the amount that he was seen to take was not sufficient to produce death, she gave the matter little concern and chatted with Mr. Woodward for nearly half an hour. At the same time Mr. Marshall could be heard snoring, but it was supposed that he was only sleeping off his drink.

When Mr. Marshall returned to the house she was alarmed to find his face almost black from the effect of the poison. She alarmed the neighbors, and a physician was sent for, but it was very difficult to find one and there was a great delay on that account.

It was 8 o'clock before aid was secured. Drs. Whitley and Duncan were at last called in and did all in their power, but without success. The dying man's eyes were wide open and they first examined him. Antidotes were administered and he was walked, or rather dragged, around the room, but in twenty minutes he ceased to breathe. There are conflicting reports as to whether or not Marshall's death was suicide.

Some of his companions claim that he had threatened suicide, while others argue that all the circumstances attending his death go to show that it was accidental. He was forty years of age, leaves a wife and four children. When sober he was popular with the members of his craft and was very well known in the city. The inquest on his remains will be held this morning.

## AS TO MADSTONES.

## A Wonderful Story as to the Virtues of the Madstone—Cures Cited.

EDITORS *CONSTITUTION*: Seeing a notice in your issue of the 10th inst. under the caption "Madstones," induces me to call your attention to another madstone, and the one probably of most celebrity of any in Georgia or the south.

The madstone I refer to is owned by Mrs. Alfred Gibson, of Columbia county, who resides on the farm of her father, Slade Johnson, in which village is the courthouse. It is an heirloom, having been in the Gibson family for over a century. It was brought from Virginia or North Carolina by Dexter Johnson, the father of Alfred Gibson, who was born within one mile of the old Gibson homestead, where Mrs. Alfred Gibson now resides, and know whereof I speak, being a living monument to speak of the virtues of the madstone of Mrs. Gibson's possession. When a school boy, eight or nine years old, I was bitten on the ankle by a moccasin (called sometimes "copper-belly") twice before I discovered it. A servant was immediately dispatched to Mrs. Gibson for the stone. When Mrs. Gibson, then a widow and mother of Alfred Gibson, would never in those days entrust the stone to a negro, nor to a stranger, but she realized my situation, and at once took the stone from her servant and came to my mother's with the stone and applied it herself. It was some 30 hours before the stone ceased absorbing the poison, having fallen off at intervals of a few hours, and after being used and washed with vinegar it in rapid water fifteen to thirty minutes and then being reapplied. The water in which it was dropped, bubbling as though air was escaping from the stone and when that ceased, it was ready to apply again. I might have said that a slight scarification of the bitten part, so that blood oozed slightly, the blood wiped off and the stone applied. Such was the modus operandi of its application. Nothing else was doing except in my case, except that a string had been tied around my leg just below the knee, to prevent the poison ascending by circulation. I suffered but little, owing doubtless to the quick application of the stone in less than an hour. I was bitten. Some nausea and pricking sensation in my leg for five or six hours was all.

Another more serious case was that of my son, some two years my senior. Slade was bitten by a very large snake and the result was a venomous water moccasin, on our return from school. In going to school we passed through the grove in front of Mrs. Gibson's yard. The stone was most fortunate in our case also. It was four or five hundred yards from Mrs. Gibson's residence, and immediately on being bitten she ran as fast as she could for the stone. She reached the yard gate, and fell fainting. She was quickly applied, but she suffered severely and came near dying. The poison in her case had diffused itself to a considerable extent, no doubt, in her system. As a matter of fact, I have been applying the madstone as we were, we did not think of or know the necessity of it. The same routine was pursued as in my case, and in five or six days she was well, taking a stronger medicine, which was doubtless owing to the greater quantity of poison. Nothing else was done for her except bathing the face in cold water, and the inhaling of spirits of camphor or its application to her nostrils. I mention these two cases of my own personal knowledge, with some particularity to disabuse the minds of "doubting Thomases."

Some years ago, at the request of the late Simi Rose, of the old Macon Messenger, I made a short description of the stone in your issue of this stone, which he published. Whereupon the late Judge Henry G. Lamar, of Macon, called on me to say he would verify all I said. Mrs. Lamar (nee Miss Dore) is a native of Columbia county, and Judge Lamar had heard his father-in-law, Galloway Davis, speak of its success in his family. As stated in the article in *THE CONSTITUTION*, the curative power of the stone is evidently by absorption or suction. This is the secret, or rather, the true explanation and philosophy of it. I remember well that some physicians in those days thought it a myth too, until convinced by personal observation. Dr. Thompson was one of them, but he was forced "to give in."

The stone is owned by Alfred Gibson's widow, and I learn from Dr. Casey, of Harlem, Columbia county, that it is source of some income to her since her husband's death. The incidents I allude to occurred over sixty years ago, at which time I attended the same school with the Gibson children.

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26 Marietta St., Atlanta, are Opening a Full Line of Rubber Goods, Including  
BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES, GENTS AND  
CHILDREN'S FINE CLOTHING, TOYS,  
BALLS, RUBBER BELTING, HOSE AND PACK-  
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The policy of this House will be Reliable Goods at Fair Prices.

W. H. H. PECK.  
ATLANTA RUBBER CO.  
J. R. LEWIS.

## RARE.

## PASSERS OF THE ALPS.

108 Steel Engravings from original drawings by Brockedon, half morocco, 2 volumes. Price \$35.00 net.

A DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, embellished with 240 copper plate cuts of palaces, castles, ruins of Roman and Saxon buildings, besides cuts of urns, inscriptions and antiquities. Second edition, half calf, 10 volumes. Price \$15.00 net.

Milner, Ga., September 10, 1885.

## CONSTRUCTION CHAT.

The Gate City Guard armory will add much to the appearance of Peachtree street.

Mr. Charles W. Herring is now building two pretty three room cottages on Nelson street.

The Surprise store is having a new front. It adds materially to the appearance of the building.

The painter is finding work plentiful but not too brisk. The paint dealer of course wears a pleasant smile.

Mrs. Maria Green has just completed an elegant first floor on Alexander street. She will occupy it herself.

The iron fence around the county court house is being erected. It will, when completed, add much to the appearance of that corner.

The north side citizens are determined to push the Collier park project and make it one of the handsomest of its kind in the south.

Colonel W. B. Spencer has purchased the residence of Mr. Richards of the Atlanta water works, and now has his home on Crew street.

The work on the chamber of commerce building will be commenced next week. The building committee declares that the work shall be pushed right along.

Mr. B. Spencer has also been determined to raise his Washington street residence above the level of the much amended street grade in front of his property.

Pittsburg is the name the citizens residing near the East Tennessee shops have given that thrifty suburb. The smell of the smoke and the constant noise of the hammer make the name applicable.

The new grammar school building on Calhoun street, at the corner of Currier street will be completed this week. It will not be occupied, however, until the second month of the school year begins.

The brick building in the East Tennessee yards, which is intended for the store house and master mechanic's office, will be one of the handsomest structures in the yard. It will be completed about the last of this month.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Dr. J. T. Ridley says: "My son Billy is a good appetizer and merits attention from sufferers."

Resolutions on the Death of the Hon. F. C. Furman. Passed by the board of directors of the "Southern mining and farm improvement company."

Whereas, Death has come among us and taken away the life of one of our most useful citizens, his usefulness as president, the Hon. Farish C. Furman, the foremost farmer, the skilled scientific agriculturist, be it

Resolved 1st, That in his death the state loses one of her most useful citizens, the cause of agriculture and the cause of the country one of its brightest intellects.

Resolved 2d, That we, his associates in the great work of the day, deeply distressed by the untimely taking off, and hereby express our affection for him and our admiration for the splendid qualities of his character. He was a man of high moral and mental training, and his life was full of hope and promise. We loved him and we mourn his loss.

Resolved 3d, That in commemoration of his arduous labors throughout his long life, we will publish a sketch of his life and work for distribution among his friends and the stockholders of this company.

Resolved 4th, That in consideration of the arduous labors throughout his long life, we will publish a sketch of his life and work for distribution among his friends and the stockholders of this company.

Resolved 5th, That these resolutions be published in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

E. W. MARSH.  
J. F. PRATT.  
W. C. GRANT, JR.  
JOS. F. ALLISON.  
H. B. COLWELL.  
Board of Directors.

Only \$10 for the Round Trip.  
Next Friday, 21st inst., there will be three excursion trains for Cincinnati by way of the "Old Road" from Louisville and Nashville railroad, leaving Atlanta 7:30 a. m., 2:35 p. m., and 11:40 p. m., good to return until September 30th. Only \$10 for the round trip, including car berths and full information call on or address:

FRED B. BUSH,  
28 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Trinity church prayer meeting service this p. m. Topic—Church Fellowship—its privileges and duties. All the congregation requested to be present.

A Grand Organ for a Song.  
One of the most remarkable offers ever made to the public is that of Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer of the famous Beatty organs. The sum of \$45, 75 or \$100, according to the size of the organ, will purchase one of his piano upright pipe organs, the regular selling price of which is \$115. It is safe to say that very many will take advantage of this opportunity, and wisely. A magnificent instrument is the only verdict that can be given on the merits of the organ. It has nine full sets of golden-tongued reeds, and all the fittings are of the finest and completest character. There are not so many five some of the best imitations of the human voice, and many other variations. The most beautiful orchestral effects can be produced, the music swelling at the performers will from the softest melody to a grand burst of harmony. The organs are warranted for six years.—N. Y. Daily Star, September 14.

\$10 to Louisville Exposition and Return via Nashville.  
Thursday, September 24th, three excursion trains will leave Atlanta for the Louisville exposition. Tickets only \$10 for the round trip, good to return until September 30th. Through sleepers to Louisville. Trains leave Atlanta 7:30 a. m., 2:35 p. m., and 11:40 p. m. For full information, tickets and sleeping car berths, call on or address:

FRED B. BUSH,  
ALBERT B. WREN,  
Agents,  
28 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

That brick cottage on Whitehall street advertised by Colonel Adair on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, is one of the nicest houses in the city. The four vacant lots are all beautiful. Attend the sale.

Hawanas.  
One car load, Nassau, bananas choice and large fruit. Also apples and all fruits in season. For sale by H. Y. Snow, 65 South Broad.

Fire Brick, Fire Clay and Chattanooga Sewer Pipe at Scipio & Sons.

We have a large assortment of separate boys' and children's pants. A. & S. Rosenfeld.

## SAFES.

Parties needing Safes should get prices on Herring & Co.'s "Patent Champion" Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Illustrated Catalogue and prices furnished on application to R. T. Smilie, care Heinz & Berke, 15 Whitehall street.

More Brown Brown Glue has been sold during the past four seasons than any other two makes combined. N. B. Our manufacturing and shipping facilities are unequalled. Full descriptive circular with hundreds of testimonials sent on application. Correspondence Solicited, address, BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Ct. A. B. FARQUHAR & CO., State Agents, Macon, Georgia.

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Our Mr. J. A. Anderson is now in New York having our clothing manufactured to order. We are daily receiving the

latest styles of Business and Dress suits. We carry the best fitting and the best made clothing in the city.

Boys' and Children suits a specialty. Suits made to order.

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receive our friends and will for the next week

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For the next thirty days, I will offer to the public my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, and the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company's Silverware at astonishingly low prices. Give me a call and I will convince you that you will save money by giving me a trial. I will sell regardless of profit and cost. You will find me headquarters for fine tinted and white crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT, 5 Whitehall street.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 1/2-15 New York at 10 1/2; in Atlanta at 9 1/2.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNA CORPS U. S. A.

U. S. CROCKERY HOUSE, September 13, 1881, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Bar. Fall.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.05	71	E.	Fresh	00	Clear.	
Augusta.	30.04	75	N. E.	Light	11	Cloudy.	
Galveston.	29.91	83	S. E.	Light	00	Fair.	
Indianola.	29.92	82	S. E.	Light	00	Fair.	
Key West.	29.91	81	N. E.	Fresh	00	Clear.	
Mobile.	29.94	78	W.	Light	00	Clear.	
Montgomery.	29.97	77	W.	Light	00	Clear.	
New Orleans.	29.92	81	S. W.	Light	00	Clear.	
Pensacola.	29.94	77	S. W.	Light	00	Clear.	
Palm Beach.	29.96	72	N. E.	Fresh	00	Fair.	
Savannah.	29.99	74	N. E.	Light	00	Clear.	

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Bar. Fall.	Weather.
5:31 a. m.	30.06	66	Calm	00	Foggy.		
10:11 a. m.	30.07	68	E.	Fresh	00	Cloudy.	
2:31 p. m.	29.97	78	S. E.	Gent.	00	Fair.	
8:31 p. m.	29.97	75	Calm	00	Fair.		
10:31 p. m.	30.05	71	E.	Fresh	00	Clear.	

Cotton Bolls.

Observations taken at 5 p. m.—Local time.

Atlanta District.	Max.	Min.	Rain.	Fall.
Atlanta.	81	64	0.00	
Spaldingburg.	79	60	0.17	
Toccoa.	81	62	0.00	
Gainesville.	85	72	0.00	
Dalton.	86	68	0.15	
Calhoun.	88	63	0.00	
Chattanooga.	85	61	0.00	
West Point.	81	63	0.00	
Savannah.	81	63	0.00	
Griffin.	83	63	0.00	

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE.
1 Wilmington.	83 67 .37
2 Charleston.	85 66 .07
3 Augusta.	85 66 .14
4 Savannah.	86 68 .15
5 Montgomery.	84 64 .02
6 Mobile.	93 64 .00
7 New Orleans.	93 62 .00
8 Galveston.	91 66 .00
9 Vicksburg.	87 63 .00
10 Little Rock.	79 63 .00
11 Memphis.	79 58 .00
Mean of Districts.	194.1 167.5 .06

Our New Improved Watch is rapidly surpassing all others in accuracy is de- sired. Very low prices. Send for Catalogue. J. P. Stevens Watch Co., ATLANTA, GA.

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—OR—

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Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low, thoroughly repaired and will last many years yet. Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired. Call and get the best instruments for the least money, fully warranted. Catalogues and further information cheerfully given by mail. Address: F. L. FREYER, 27 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

### STILL THEY COME.

I am still receiving New Goods, and invite the public to visit my store and inspect the late styles in Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing and Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods and fine Tailoring Goods. I am prepared to show the largest, most complete and finest stock in every Department I have ever shown. Mr. W. H. Bishop, my cutter, is not surpassed, if equalled, by any cutter in this section, and I do not hesitate to guarantee perfection of Fit and Style in his Department.

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AND TAILOR,

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### ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Fever and Ague and a disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, an to all summer drinks. Try it, it is a beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent,

Successor to J. W. HANCOCK,

5 Broadway, N. Y.

# JOHN KEELY

"THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES,"

## BACK FROM THE MARKETS NOW LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

John Keely will show the Public the benefit of "Spot Cash PURCHASES." New Goods Arriving Daily on all of the Several freight lines. The Largest Stock of Dry Goods ever brought to Atlanta. The Lowest Prices ever named for goods in this market will be found to characterize this grand stock of Goods.

50 Cases Blankets from the immense forced sale of last week. This was the largest sale of Blankets ever made in the United States.

300 pair of 10-4 White Blankets at \$1.25 pair, goods never made for \$1.75. Just fancy a nice Blanket at \$1.25 pair!

## ALL THE FINER GRADES

at proportionately low prices. These blankets will not last long, so come and get them at once. You will never have another such opportunity.

## BARGAINS IN FINE GINGHAMS!

## BARGAINS IN CHEVIOTS!

Dres De'Byes, 10c. yard, worth 20c. Double width Cashmeres, 15c. yard, worth 30c. A tremendous stock of Flannels embracing everything made in white and colors. New Dress Flannels! New Jerseys for Ladies' and Misses! New Embroideries! The largest and best stock of Ladies', Gents' and Childs' Knit Underwear ever offered in Atlanta.

REMEMBER--These goods were all bought for

# SPOT CASH!

The prices cannot be duplicated in this city.

10,000 Corsets, all Styles.

150 pieces Finest Grade Velvet Sash Ribbons at one-third their value.

## NEW LACES. NEW RIBBONS.

100 PIECES Black and Colored Silk Velvets, both plain and embossed. All Colors.

150 pieces of the best value in Black Silks ever offered in Atlanta.

300 pieces New Colored Silks, all Shades.

New Linen Goods! New Cassimeres!

## IN FACT,

It is utterly impossible to particularize, as the stock is just being opened and will continue to arrive during the coming week.

Remember! You are not called upon to pay for any gush or nonsense here. Here are the Goods, and where can you match them for their respective prices?

## THAT'S THE QUESTION.

It will pay every Lady needing Dry Goods to call and examine the Stock and Prices at

## JOHN KEELY'S,

58, 60, 62 AND 64 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

## DAVID H. DOUGHERTY "SPOT-CASH"

### DRY GOODS

—AND—

### NOTIONS

### New Goods

Are being received daily in immense quantities and every day brings me closer to the completion of my

### GRAND

FALL

### STOCK

The most immense I have ever offered my thousands of patrons in this and adjoining states.

## SPOT CASH

is the MOST GLORIOUS WATCHWORD ever adopted to lead a house on to success and power. Success in defying

## ALL

competition and power to supply its friends every article they may need at

### BOTTOM PRICES

Come in and see if it is not so. I can sell you goods cheaper than ANY other HOUSE in Atlanta, and

## I WILL.

### BOOTS

—AND—

### SHOES

In this line I am ahead of all competition and can show the finest line of these goods in the city. My stock of Ladies and Misses'

## SHOES

is especially full and every one can be suited. In

## CHILDREN'S

HAND-MADE SCHOOL

## SHOES

I am supplying the town. These Shoes are cheaper than machine sewed Shoes offered by some other dealers and will wear

## LONGER

THAN

## TWO PAIR

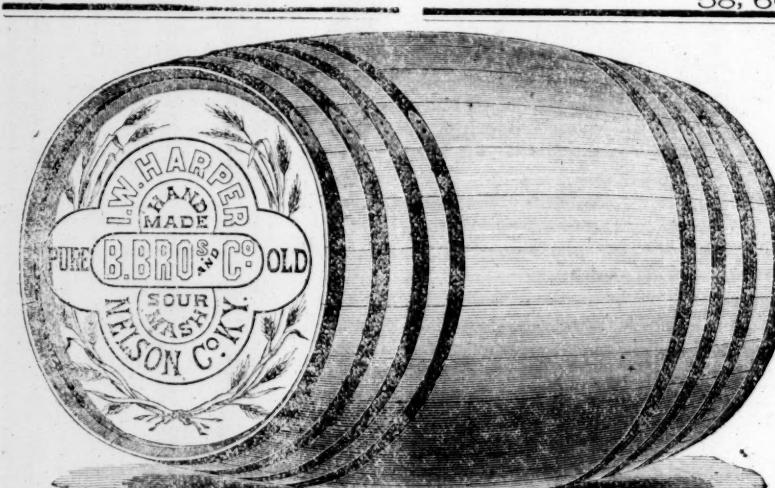
of the ordinary Shoes. If you want to save money, and everybody does, have your Children "shod" with these celebrated hand-made

## SHOES

and your pockets will feel happy.

Don't take my word for it but try it yourself.

A full stock of all the Standard Makes always on hand.



### I. W. HARPER'S

### NELSON COUNTY KENTUCKY WHISKY

Is Indorsed by the Medical Profession throughout the United States.

Is preferred by Connoisseurs, and Is used largely in Private Families;

BECAUSE it is an Absolutely Pure Kentucky Product, and made in a distillery famous for its fine whiskies for nearly a century. Distilled from carefully selected Kentucky Grain, made in the old fashioned way by hand, aged by natural process, it has for years stood in the front rank of Fine Kentucky Whiskies. The Distiller makes it a rule to sell neither to Jobbers nor Rectifiers, and this rule is never violated

### HARPER'S WHISKIES

Are shipped direct from the distiller to the retailer. Consumers can therefore rely on getting the pure article from the dealer.

Sold in all First-Class Saloons and Drug Stores Throughout the South.

### BERNHEIM BROS & URI,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

PADUCAH KENTUCKY.

